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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1780.

LONDON.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *Monday, December* 6.

LORD OSSORY rose, and prefaced the motion he had to make with some strictures on the present state of Ireland, which he represented as exceedingly alarming and dangerous. He attributed it to the carelessness, inattention, and negligence of administration, particularly in their paying no attention to the address of last sessions for information;------in their doing nothing through the summer;----and in their calling together the Irish Parliament in the midst of all the heats of that country, and before the Parliament of this country met to prepare a plan of ease to their trade, &c. He said that these neglects were so flagrant, that fortunately for him, they demanded no powers of eloquence, they spoke for themselves in a language more persuasive than that of oratory; for these reasons he moved the following resolution: "That it is highly criminal in his Majesty's Ministers to have neglected the state of Ireland, so much as to suffer the discontents of the kingdom to rise to a height that is dangerous to the constitutional connection between the two kingdoms, and tending to separate the remaining parts of the British empire."

Lord Middleton seconded the motion, and dwelt particularly on the madness of government permitting the Irish Parliament to meet to give force and efficiency to the discontents of the public, which he represented as alarming to the highest degree, and apprehended that they amounted virtually to dissolving the connection between all the purposes of commerce between the two kingdoms.

Sir Richard Wrotesley objected to the word *criminal* in the motion, and moved *blameable*, which was accepted; in which form he thought it highly adviseable.---Said that the situation to which the administration had reduced the country respecting Ireland, was but the counter part of what it had experienced with relation to America, where thirteen great and beautiful provinces were absolutely lost for ever. He then adverted to *some great calamity which the nation had suffered in America*, and which the House, if not at present, would probably be in a few hours in possession of.

Lord Beauchamp took great pains to obviate every idea disadvantageous to the military associations in Ireland;---he represented them not only as very useful, but as perfectly constitutional; to prove which, he read part of an act passed in 1745, during Lord Chesterfield's government in that kingdom, which secured to all the protestant inhabitants in that kingdom the power of being armed, and in the use of arms: and he defended the conduct of the Parliament there, as being dictated by no dangerous ambition, but simply by the force of necessity. He lamented, however, than an earlier attention had not been given to them, as he was very certain that half the concessions, made last sessions, would have satisfied the Irish better than double the amount would now.

Mr. Burke spoke with great knowledge and ability on the subject. He ridiculed Lord Beauchamp's situation, in which he found it necessary to defend Administration, at the same time that he could not but admit neglects, and be sensible that the Irish nation were acting a right part. That for his own part, he thought the honour and dignity of this country were lost and gone, and that all dependance of that country on this was broken through and destroyed; that the armed societies, about which every man spoke with respect, were yet the great support of such demands as never were made before upon this country; that the address of the Irish Parliament, demanding a free trade, was carried to the Lord-Lieutenant under the guard of those societies; that non import agreements were extended to a height and warmth equal at least to every thing in America; that an Archbishop having desired an English act of Parliament to be read in the House of Lords there, was refused; he was told he might read that act, or the act of any other country, as a part of his speech, but that it should not be read as binding in Ireland. All these circumstances were acts of hostility and violence, necessary perhaps to the distressed state of that country, but utterly inconsistent with the dependance of a subordinate country, and ruinous to the honour and dignity of a British Parliament. That as an Irishman, he could not blame acts which were in reality those of patriotism; but he had also the feelings of an Englishman---he felt for the honour and advantage of a country which had adopted him,---which had raised him from a state of obscurity and contempt, and placed him in a sphere beyond his merit or his hope. That possessing such a situation, he wished individually to support the honour and the dignity of that House; but, alas! it was gone! He felt it fallen----and could only now lament the infatuation and folly of those men, who could have prevented such cruel evils; but whose vile indolence, and habitual inactivity had proved the destruction of their country. That the Ministers should betray the interests of their country, and the dignity of Parliament, he was not surprised; but they had done that which must astonish every one, they had equally sacrificed the privileges of the Crown. There was not a clearer one than the right of arraying and arming forces, which was exclusive; but they had not only encouraged the raising those armed societies; they had furnished them with arms, absolutely abdicating the Government. Their treatment of the Crown reminded him of an anecdote of James II. His mistresses were all so ugly, that his witty brother used to say, they were given him by his confessors, not to gratify, but mortify the lust of the flesh. In the same manner he might fairly say, that the present Ministers were not given to the Crown to encourage and support ambition, but to mortify and ruin all its means and support! Fortunately, however, for Ireland, there was a spirit broken out, which would save them effectually from all undue exertions of ambition and prerogative. Had not this spirit arisen, the scenes we have seen in America would be acted over again in Ireland;---we should have seen the port of Corke shut up---their constitution altered---culprits dragged to England for trial, and in a word all those abominable exertions of power, which have broken down and ruined the British interest and power in America.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland entered into an elaborate defence of administration. He said that nothing could exceed the injustice of laying the present state of things to the door of administration. That the grand objection of not calling Parliament together in the summer, upon this business, would fall to the ground, when it was considered that the last act of the House, before it adjourned, was rejecting a bill for the enlargement of the Irish trade; rejected by a majority, formed of men of all descriptions, from every side of the House, voting from their own feelings and opinions alone. How, therefore, could a Minister think of calling them together to do the very contrary to what they had just done before. That as to permitting the Irish Parliament to meet before that of Britain, though there was some appearance of reason in the objection, yet gentlemen should remember that it is absolutely necessary, from the date of all public acts in that country, that they meet in October, consequently the British Parliament properly to precede them must have sat in September, that is, in the very midst of an important, active campaign; he was ready to declare, he thought such a thing impossible; public business could not go on in such a predicament; besides, it was to be considered, that the nobility and commoners were then at the camps on the public service, from whence they could not be called without great inconvenience; that, as to the other grievances of Ireland than those of trade, they did not take their rise from the country itself, but were sent over by inflammatory orators from this side the water, instead of which, one spirit of unanimity and conciliation ought to spread throughout every rank.

Mr. Fox. It appears, Mr. Speaker, to be very extraordinary indeed, that a recommendation of coolness, moderation and consistency, should come to us from those men; from that man, who in the question of America (for it is impossible to separate it, it bears so near a resemblance to the business before us) was all heat, intemperance and inconsistency. It comes, I say, with a very ill grace from those who talked with so much violence of Mr. Hancock and his crew; but I trust we shall not hear of Mr. Pery (Speaker of the Irish House of Commons) and his crew from the same mouths---thanks to the brave spirit of the Irish nation: and most peculiarly ridiculous, Sir, are such recommendations, coming in a speech condemning inflammatory orators, which contains the most opprobrious, false and inflammable assertion that I ever heard in any speech in Parliament; no less than accusing the gentlemen on this side of the House with sending over the materials of resistance, and specifying the demands to be made by Ireland. The best answer to such stuff is, to say that it is a FALSHOOD *notorious to the whole* kingdom. Who sent it over? Who animated them to their present discontents and violence? Is Mr. Prime Serjeant Burgh an Englishman? Is Mr. Grattan an Englishman? Are the rest of the leaders of a unanimous Parliament Englishmen? But, Sir, the assertion is a piece of that old, false and contemptible system, to which the meanness of Administration has descended in the case of America, that all the evils under which the kingdom groans are owing, not to the negligence and blunders of the men who have possessed an uncontrouled power, but to those who, however unavailingly, opposed their ruinous follies, ignorance and insufficiency. It is perhaps the most contemptible argument that ever fell from any lips but those of compleat ignorance; of an ignorance no less than that of the learned gentleman who now asserts that it is to this side the House the disorders of Ireland are owing. Has he never read, has he never conversed? Does he not know that it is an old demand of all the Irish nation in print and otherwise, that the Parliament of England has nothing to do with Ireland? Is the learned gentleman just dropped from the clouds? Did he never hear of Molyneux? Sir, these opinions were always common in that kingdom, but they had not to do with a weak and blundering administration, who relaxing all the powers of government whenever they were frightened with an appearance of force, have thrown the whole empire into convulsions. Their neglects starved that kingdom, and their weakness animated it to violence: Thus it is only to them that we are obliged for this scene of ruin and confusion: And what is the information which administration this sessions meets Parliament with? What are the points of knowledge they lay before us? Yes, Sir, we have information---we are informed by 42,000 bayonets---it is come to that. You must give a free trade to Ireland, or they will take it in spite of you; and what in the last sessions would have been taken as a favour, is now demanded sword in hand. Nor can I here, Sir, omit mentioning how nearly this amazing neglect of administration was to bringing on the last stage of violence---If Alderman Horan had not followed the advice not to persist in his action against the Commissioners of the Revenue, it would have come to an Irish jury; it would have been given for him; and if the King's cutters had not seized the goods, a free trade to all the world was established at a single stroke, without our participation: And on the contrary, if the cutters had taken the goods, a war between the two countries was lighted up from that moment, as infallibly as ever it was by the tea being thrown into the sea at Boston. It is said, Sir, that the Irish demand of a free trade is not understood: There can be nothing clearer than what it means: It means that the Parliament of Great-Britain should have no controul over their trade.---They may restrain themselves, but you shall not restrain them; you may deny them a trade to your sugar colonies if you please, but then they will trade to the colonies of France, or where they please, subject to the controul of their own parliament only, and absolutely independent of yours. This I know to be their idea; and if the noble Lord comes with a proposition short of that, it will be received with contempt.

Sir, as to the armed associations which have been mentioned so often, I shall only say that I am so far from thinking them blameable, that they are highly meritorious. Blame men in such times as these for arming themselves! No, Sir, I wish to see arms in the hands of all his Majesty's subjects:----the Irish have served themselves by those arms, and God forbid the English should hereafter feel an equal necessity of forming likewise. They have set us the example like a brave and vigilant nation: Was this House ready to follow the example of the Commons in Ireland, in refusing money bills till grievances were redressed, affairs would not have come to their present situation: Administration would not then have continued the plague and curse of this country. But there are yet hopes that those men who have uniformly opposed their measures with spirit, and a love of freedom and the constitution, will yet be able to reduce---not the party of Administration, for there is no such party; and I will venture to assert, that if the power and support of the crown were withdrawn from them, there would not from attachment be fifteen men in his Majesty's dominions that would continue to support them. In fact, there are only two parties in the kingdom, the party of the crown, grown great with the greatness of the empire, but not fallen with the calamities of it; the other, that band of patriotic men, united firmly in the determination to reduce within safe and constitutional bounds that enormous power, which threatens this kingdom with evils from which America and Ireland have secured themselves. This party contains all propriety of honour, of rank, and of abilities, that can render it respectable in the eyes and feelings of mankind; and standing so much in the way as it does of that *system of power* which the learned Gentleman supports and wishes well to, no wonder he tries every effort to bespatter and calumniate them; happy when any occasion offered of triumphing in the divisions of that party, but abashed and confounded now they know that it is firmly united in heart and hand to oppose their ruinous and contemptible measures----abashed to see that house, which was once called the hospital of incurables, now, by the splendor of abilities, and the exertion of rare and uncommon talents, (Lord Shelburne) becoming totally otherwise: And I will venture to assert, that to this party it is alone that the PEOPLE look up, and expect salvation from DESIGNS, which they know very well how to fathom and to understand. They consider this Administration equally as the bane and ruin of the constitution and the empire, and they hope and wish for nothing so much as to see them crushed beneath the weight of that ruin they have made so alarming and extensive. Now, Sir, to talk of wishing the removal of these men, without censuring them, I think a degree of weakness and indiscretion; and I am convinced that the only way of satisfying the Irish that we are sincere in our intentions, is to agree with the present motion to condemn that Administration, to whose negligence their mischievous and unhappy situation is totally and solely owing.

The other speakers were, Col. Barre, Lord George Germaine, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Attorney-General, &c.

On a division there appeared,---For the motion 100
Against it - 192

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away the 26th of June last, from the subscriber, living on Robinson's Run, within 15 miles of Fort Pitt, a Negroe man, named GARSHOM, about 22 years of age, about 3 feet 8 inches high, the white of his eyes remarkably yellow, he makes a dent or hollow in one of his cheeks when he laughed; had on, when he went away, a lincey hunting shirt, tow body shirt, a felt hat with a pewter button; he lived some time with Mr. Patterson Bell, and one Mr. Parks, in Chester county, and with Mr. Jonathan Meredith, in Philadelphia; he understands something of tanning and currying, and has drove a team. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and delivers him to the subscriber, or to Mr. Edward Justice, in Cæcil county, Maryland, or to Mr. John Bedin, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, or secures him so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above ward, and reasonable charges.

March 28, 1780. JOHN M'DONNA

LONDON.

Dec. 8. Three frigates are ordered to be ſtationed to cruize off Breſt during the winter, to watch the motions of the French ſquadron lying at that port.

Ten new battalions are to be raiſed before the end of Spring; they are to have only Lieutenant-Colonels, and to be joined to the like number of old corps. By this meaſure there will be a ſaving of ſo many Colonels.

It is confidently aſſerted that papers and inſtructions are now actually preparing for a Nobleman of the firſt diſtinction, who is going to Paris, in order to ſettle the difference between that Court and ours.

Dec. 14. It is reſolved in the cabinet, never to have leſs than a hundred regiments in future: the peace eſtabliſhment will conſequently occaſion an additional expence to the people of thirty regiments.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *Dec.* 23.

The Houſe having come to a reſolution to adjourn till the 24th day of January,

Mr. Burke proteſted that he had no ſhare in the appointment of ſo long an adjournment. At the preſent criſis, to run away into the country and to ſuſpend all buſineſs and attention to public affairs, looked not like a want of public ſpirit, but like downright madneſs At a time when the King's arms had begun to make ſome impreſſion on our enemies, and when commiſſioners for peace and conciliation with America were actually in Europe, who can, without ſurprize and aſtoniſhment, think of the adjournment of parliament until the 24th of January? And to take ſo important a ſtep with ſo little ceremony, with ſo much indifference, in ſo thin a Houſe, ſcarcely a Houſe at all, appeared to him a deplorable proof of how little importance in the eyes of gentlemen is the ſafety of the nation, when placed in a balance with Chriſtmas-pies.

Mr. Townſhend ſaid, that he was not in the Houſe at the time when a motion was made for ſo long an adjournment; if he had, he would have oppoſed it as much as he could. He reminded the Houſe of the fatal conſequences that had followed their adjournment this time two years. How could gentlemen anſwer to their conſtituents, to their own conſciences, to God, for abandoning the care of the nation at ſo alarming a criſis, for the ſake of amuſing themſelves at their houſes in the country?

Captain Whitworth ſaid, that the motion was already agreed to, and that, if they were to entrench themſelves within forms, they might ſave themſelves the trouble of diſcuſſing a matter which had been already decided. But were the queſtion as open to debate, as it is in converſation to cenſure or to juſtification, he did not ſee any ground for condemning the adjournment, which was not longer than uſual. It is affirmed indeed, that there are in Europe Commiſſioners from America, with terms of peace and conciliation. I hope there are, ſaid Mr. Whitworth, I hope their terms of accommodation are equitable and honourable for both parties, and if they are, I hope they will meet with ſucceſs. But whatever private information Gentlemen may have, the Houſe of Commons knows nothing of Meſſengers having arrived either in Britain or in France from America. No official accounts of this event have been tranſmitted to the Houſe. If the adjournment that is now arraigned would have been unexceptionable a week, or longer ago, it is unexceptionable ſtill. For the Houſe has received no meſſage in that time, no official information that could poſſibly be a ground of proceeding one way or the other.

Colonel Hartley ſaid, that although this Houſe had received no official accounts, that there were Meſſengers of peace from America, yet there were ſome perſons who knew of this event; a deſirable one, if rightly improved, but calamitous, if miſimproved, by being miſconſtructed. Let Miniſtry look to themſelves, let them anticipate in their imaginations that day of reckoning, which may, and, it is hoped, will come. If they neglect to ſeize any opportunity that may occur, of putting a period to the calamities of this country, and if thoſe calamities ſtill encreaſe, the time may come, when they ſhall repent of their wickedneſs or of their folly.

Mr. Burke congratulated the gentleman over the way, who ſhould be in the Blue Ribbon, for defending miniſtry in their abſence, with the ſame arguments, but in a better ſtile and manner, than they would have uſed themſelves, had they been preſent. The gentleman has acquitted himſelf in his new department exceedingly well, ſaid Mr. Burke, and entered into the very genius of the miniſter. He has anſwered the objections of gentlemen on this ſide the Houſe, and waved the conſideration of natural calamities and dangers, with ſuch a degree of humour, of pleaſantry and mirth, as cannot fail of being very agreeable to the miniſtry, whoſe repreſentative he now is, and alſo to his ſ-----n. "It is very true, ſays the honourable gentleman, we may all know of meſſengers from America when we are out of the Houſe, but does it follow that we are to know the ſame truth when we are in the Houſe? Do the ſame faculties, the ſame notions and conceptions, the ſame principles poſſeſs and regulate a man in this Houſe, that inform and guide him out of it? No, no; there is an inverſion, a change in all theſe things, very often when we are in this Houſe; conſequently, we ought not to reaſon from what is known without doors, to that which may be known within doors. In ſhort, the Gentleman ſeems inſpired by the very ſpirit of the Miniſter; and I admire his talent for mimickry or imitation. In many things, in moſt things, I am perſuaded, he would excel the Miniſter; and I hope his appearance to-day, in the character of a miniſterial ſubſtitute, is only a prelude to more honorable preferment. I expect to ſee him in a Blue Ribbon himſelf, and no ſhadow or image of a Miniſter, but himſelf a real and ſubſtantial miniſter. I ſhould think he would acquit himſelf better in that high ſtation, than he who has long ſo unfortunately filled it, and I am ſure he could not do it worſe. Miniſtry have run away now the holidays are coming, and left us without the ſanction and dignity of their preſence, like a few boys---like ſo many children. The antient Chriſtians, in the time of Chriſtmas, had their Epiſcopus Puerorum, and the antient Heathens their Rex Puerorum, and we have our Miniſter Puerorum; and though we cannot reverſe the high and fixed decree of adjourning till the 24th of January, we may take the liberty of children in the holidays, of talking of great things, of imitating great men, of looking up to our Miniſter Puerorum, of whom, from the ſpecimen he has this day given of his abilities, I am inclined to think that he is fitter to be a Miniſter Virorum than the noble Lord is whom he has now repreſented with ſo much archneſs and dexterity."

General Prevoſt is to have the next vacant Red Ribbon, and a regiment; and Captain Moncrief is promoted to a Majority in the train, and ordered a compliment of 3000 guineas out of the royal purſe.

The Dutch Ambaſſador has given notice to all perſons in the naval or military line, ſubjects of the Republic, to return home immediately, to reſume their employments in the ſervice of their own country.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, December 17.

"The frequent ſtorms we have had ſince November have occaſioned a number of ſhipwrecks in the North Sea, from the coaſts of Flanders to the Sound. The Engliſh frigate of war the Bellona, of 20 guns and 120 men, Capt. Francis Finchley, which was eſcorting ſome Britiſh merchant ſhips from Hull to the Elbe, ran aground at the entrance of that river; the ſhip was loſt, and only part of the crew ſaved."

Summonſes are iſſued for a Council to be held at St. James's on Wedneſday next, ſaid to be on the conſideration of the propoſitions of terms of conciliation with America.

The terms propoſed are ſaid to be, that America ſhall be put on the ſame footing as Ireland is by the late conceſſions; to have a Parliament, and a General Governor, with a Houſe of Peers, which are not to exceed a limited number; the appointment of Governors of provinces and forts to be in the crown.

The firſt buſineſs on the meeting of Parliament, it is ſaid, will be to enter on the foregoing, which is ſaid to be in a ſtate of more forwardneſs than moſt people think of.

The late conceſſions of Great Btitain in favour of Ireland will be attended with the moſt happy conſequences to both countries, and likely to be productive, in a great meaſure, to a reconciliation with the colonies; at leaſt it muſt help to forward the great work of uniting all parties.

Jan. 4. Yeſterday about noon, Capt. Marſhall, of the navy, arrived at the Admiralty, with diſpatches from Commodore Fielding, the contents of which are as follow:

That on the afternoon of the 31ſt of December laſt, one of his ſquadron, then on a cruize in the channel, made the ſignal for ſpying a fleet, which he immediately ordered to be chaſed by his whole ſquadron; and that in a few hours he came within hail of it, and found it to be a fleet of 17 ſail of Dutch and American merchantmen, under convoy of the Dutch Admiral Bylant, with two ſhips of the line and two frigates. Commodore Fielding immediately ordered a barge out, and ſent his Captain on board the Dutch Admiral, with his compliments, and begged to know where that fleet was bound; at the ſame time requeſting permiſſion to ſearch the merchantmen, agreeable to his inſtructions:----The Admiral ſent his Captain back with a very reſpectful anſwer, informing the Commodore, that the Dutch men of war were bound to different ſtations in the Weſt-Indies, and the merchantmen for various ports of France; moſt of which he acknowledged were laden with hemp and iron, but none with timber or cordage; but that he muſt beg to be excuſed from permitting their being ſearched, as his orders were equally poſitive to the contrary. Commodore Fielding returned for anſwer, that he hoped the Admiral would think better of it the next morning, when he ſhould be under the neceſſity of renewing the application. The two fleets paſſed the night in company, and at day-break next morning (Jan. 1,) the Commodore ſent his Captain again with a more preſſing meſſage, adding, at the ſame time, that ſearch the veſſels he muſt at all hazards. The Dutch Admiral's reply was, That he was ſorry matters were likely to be brought to ſuch extremity, for that on boats attempting to board any of his veſſels, he ſhould not fulfil his duty without firing upon them.------About ten o'clock therefore the Engliſh Commodore ordered a boat from every ſhip to be manned, and to row down to them with colours flying, which was inſtantly complied with; but no ſooner did the Dutch Admiral perceive the boats bearing down, than he fired a ſhot at them: Commodore Fielding immediately fired a ſhot a-head of the Dutch Admiral from the Namur, which the latter returned with a broad-ſide; on this the Namur and Vigilant fired each a broad-ſide at the Dutch flag-ſhip from their upper and middle tiers, when the Dutch Admiral ſtruck his flag, as did the reſt of his ſquadron and fleet. Fortunately, no lives were loſt on either ſide.

Commodore Fielding immediately ſent an officer on board the Admiral, requeſting him to hoiſt his flag again and purſue his voyage, ſince he (the Commodore) had fulfilled his duty in capturing the merchant veſſels, which he muſt carry into port.

The Admiral returned for anſwer, That he thought himſelf bound to ſhare the ſame fate with his convoy, and ſhould therefore proceed with them; but if the Commodore would make his requeſt in writing, that he ſhould hoiſt his colours, he would certainly comply with it: This being immediately done, the Dutch Admiral and his ſquadron diſplayed their colours, and ſaluted the Engliſh flag with thirteen guns, which was returned by Commodore Fielding; who immediately after proceeded with the merchantmen, and four Dutch ſhips of war, for Spithead.

The fleet conſiſted of 27 ſail of merchantmen, but ten of them parted company the night before they were ſeen by the Engliſh ſquadron.

Another account ſays, that by the broad-ſide fired in return for the Dutch one received, 16 or 17 Dutchmen were killed.

Paul Jones was not in company with the above fleet, as is reported, but ſailed out of the Texel in a foggy night about a fortnight ago in a ſingle ſhip (the Alliance;) and from the Dutch Admiral's account went north about, to avoid the frigates that were cruizing for him.

Another account ſays, Paul Jones ſailed from the Texel with the above, but is put into Dunkirk.

As ſoon as the above intelligence was received at the Admiralty, a copy of the diſpatches were ſent to Count Welderen, the Dutch Ambaſſador.

The King of Pruſſia has lately granted permiſſion to ſome Britiſh officers to raiſe ſeamen in the ports of his dominions, for the ſervice of the Court of London.

Advice is received that a Dutch man of war of 56 guns, from St. Euſtatia, is loſt off Cape Finiſterre, in a hard gale of wind, and about 100 of her crew were ſaved by an American privateer that was in company with her, but the remainder periſhed.

They write from Cadiz, that the Serieux and the Don Philip, two Spaniſh frigates, which had on board 4000 fire arms and ammunition, bound from Monti Chriſti, are loſt at ſea in a gale of wind, and all on board periſhed,

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, January 6.

"The undermentioned are the names of Dutch ſhips taken by Capt. Fielding: The Vrow Anne Chriſtiana Jacobs; Detyx Engonvar, Stoffot Egmons; Mary Aate, De Frize; De Jonge Frow Lavinler and Jacoba Johanna, Bannergh; Jonge Lyberg, Areans; De Jonge Veerben Renoma, Altez; Reſolution, Eengenkn; Sibella and Hillijonga, Guits Tal; De Jonge Jeningh Paula, Hockſma.

"Yeſterday morning ſailed the following ſhips on a cruize, viz. Valiant, 74 guns, Capt. Goodall; Portland, 50, Capt. Hunt; Laurel, 28, Capt. Lloyd; Daphne, 120, Capt. Chinnery; Seaford, 20, Capt. Preſcot; Camel, 20, Capt. Blygh; and Hawke, 10, Capt. Murray.

"It is ſaid the above ſhips are intended to intercept another fleet of Dutchmen from the Texel, with naval ſtores for France and Spain, which are coming without convoy, it having been refuſed them by the States."

Laſt night it was reported the Romney, Commodore Johnſtone, fell in on the 28th ultimo in latitude 47, north, with a regiſter ſhip, laden with bullion, which, after a broadſide from the Commodore, ſtruck. Touching at Fyal, ſhe took in the ore which had been unloaden from the Spaniſh frigate, taken ſome time ago by Captain Salter of the Huſſar.

A letter received laſt night from St. Helens, brings advice that the frigate which Capt. Fielding ſent after the Dutch ſhips was returned, with an account that they are all got into Breſt.

It is confidently aſſerted, that a treaty offenſive and defenſive is at laſt concluded between Great-Britain and Ruſſia: The latter power to ſend 12,000 men to America the beginning of next ſummer; and twenty ſhips of the line of battle, as ſoon as the ſeaſon will admit, into the Engliſh channel.

Yeſterday the Hon. Capt. Fielding was preſent at the levee, for the firſt time ſince his arrival from Portſmouth, on which occaſion he was preſented to his Majeſty, and moſt graciouſly received, and had afterwards the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

January 11. Admiral Rodney has taken an American and a French privateer in the chops of the channel in conſort.

It is ſaid, that the Dutch received full payment for all the ſtores that were ſhipped under the convoy of Admiral Byland before they ſailed. The French Agent at the Hague, Mr. Henniker, came under obligation to indemnify the Dutch for all poſſible loſs.

Saturday morning arrived in the river the Good Agreement, Capt. Smith, from Gibraltar. Every thing remained quiet when he left that place.

Monday ſome diſpatches were received by government from Holland, on which account a privy-council is to meet by ſummons after the levee at St. James's to-morrow.

Orders were on Saturday ſent down to Portſmouth not to unload the Dutch ſhips taken by Captain Fielding, and brought in there, until further orders; and alſo that the crews of the ſaid ſhips be provided with neceſſary proviſions, ſo long as they ſtay there.

A private letter of credit received from the Hague, ſays, "Their High Migtineſſes, the Sates General, have ordered to be fitted out, for the protection of their trade, 32 ſhips of war, viz. ſix of 60 guns, eight of 50, eight of 36, ſeven of 20, and one of 12, the two others are not mentioned."

A private letter from Berlin ſays, his Pruſſian Majeſty has given orders for ſeveral thouſands of his beſt troops to be kept in conſtant exerciſe they will be wanted for actual ſervice early in ſpring.

They write from Cadiz, that ſix tranſports, under convoy of two men of war, are ſailed from that port, with three battalions of Spaniſh troops on board, bound to Mexico.

DUBLIN, December 14.

HOUSE of COMMONS,

SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

THE Houſe having met according to adjournment, and there not being a number ſufficient to form a ballot for the county of Sligo election, they adjourned till Monday.

The terms which England offers this kingdom are ſaid to be received by our Adminiſtration, and to conſiſt of the following conditions: To have the liberty of export and import to and from all parts of the world, except the exportation of cotton manufacture and ſugars, and the preſervation of the Eaſt-India Company's rights. In lieu of theſe, the duty is to be taken off hops imported, for the encouragement of our home breweries, and we are to be taxed by our own legiſlature only.

HOUSE of LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

Mr. Brownlow aroſe, and expreſſed his approbation of what had paſſed in the ſiſter kingdom, for the advantage and enlargement of the trade of this country. He lamented his not being in the houſe yeſterday, before the queſtion of adjournment was put, as Great-Britain had ſhewn a ſincere intention of relieving the diſtreſſes of this country, by enlarging the trade thereof; which meaſure, in his opinion, was owing to the faithful repreſentations of our preſent worthy Chief Governor, whoſe adminiſtration, he hoped, would be ever revered by this nation; and alſo to the influence of the noble Lord in England, now at the head of Iriſh affairs, whoſe conduct in this affair deſerves the higheſt applauſe, and whoſe political errors were done away by this act of expiation at the ſhrine of the conſtitution. He now hoped to ſee the credit of the nation reſtored, and unanimity and harmony ſubſiſt between this country and Great-Britain, and by their joint endeavours repel the attempts of their enemies, and once more flattered himſelf to ſee this kingdom reſtored to a flouriſhing ſtate—to rival in commerce, as it does in bravery, the other nations of Europe. He would, he ſaid, at another period, trouble the Houſe with two reſolutions expreſſive of our gratitude, as he entertained no doubt of theſe meaſures being carried into execution, under the influence of the friendly hands who had engaged in this laudable purſuit of reconciling both kingdoms.

CORK, December 25.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinſon to the Sheriffs, received by expreſs, at half paſt ſix o'clock, laſt Tueſday evening.

To Michael Buſtead, and Veſtan Pick, Eſquires, High Sheriffs of Cork.

GENTLEMEN,

"I ſend you, by expreſs, propoſitions which were ſtated by Lord North in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons on Thurſday laſt, and are to be moved there by his Lordſhip this day. They ſeem to me to contain matters of the utmoſt importance, well deſerving the conſideration of my fellow citizens. If theſe propoſitions ſhall ſucceed, this kingdom will obtain advantages of the higheſt value, and I do not know that our commerce or manufactures will then labour under any grievance. But in this I may be miſtaken, and the merchants and traders of Cork are the moſt competent judges. I have not given any opinion on this ſubject in any other place, becauſe it is my reſolution to be governed by that of my conſtituents, who will judge for themſelves, whether, if the propoſed laws ſhall paſs, effectual redreſs will be obtained for the neceſſities of this nation. I ſhall be happy to be favoured with their ſentiments, as ſoon as may be convenient, and they may reſt aſſured, that their intereſt ſhall be the governing principle of my conduct. *I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,*

Your moſt faithful and obedient Servant,

Dublin, JOHN HELY HUTCHINSON.

Dec. 13, 1779.

RESOLVED, That it is expedient to repeal ſo much of any of the laws paſſed in Great-Britain, as prohibits the exportation from the kingdom of Ireland of all woollen manufactures made up or mixed with wool or woollen ſtocks.

RESOLVED, That it is expedient to repeal ſo much of an act made in the 19th year of George II. as relates to the exportation of glaſs, glaſs bottles, or glaſs of any denomination whatſoever, from the kingdom of Ireland.

RESOLVED, That it is expedient to allow the trade between Ireland and the Britiſh colonies in America and the Weſt-Indies, or the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, to be carried on in like manner, and ſubject to the ſame regulations or reſtrictions as it is now carried on between Great-Britain and the ſaid colonies and ſettlements, provided all goods and commodities of the growth, product, or manufactures of ſuch colonies and ſettlements ſhall be made liable, by laws made in Ireland, to the ſame duties as the like goods are or may be liable to upon importation into Great-Britain.

Limerick, Dec. 20. Laſt Friday, in conſequence of an order from Lord North, there was a ſcene of rejoicing in this city, which we ſhall attempt to deſcribe, though it would beggar all deſcription. In the morning the bells were ſet a ringing, and the very children caught the general joy and congratulated each other; at noon the whole body of the Limerick volunteers, commanded by Thomas Smyth, Eſq; fired three rounds on the Mall, and at night they lined the main ſtreet and fired a grand Feu de Joy. On this remarkable day a free trade began for the firſt time, to the no ſmall emolument of chandlers, and a number of poor men and boys, who brought horſe loads of clay to town for ſticking the candles to the windows, and in a ſhort time converted into handfuls of ſilver and copper coin. At night the illuminations were general, and exhibited on all ſides of the river Shannon a beautiful appearance, in a thouſand different devices; the body of light was ſo great over the town that it was eaſily diſtinguiſhed at the ten mile ſtone on Shallee Mountain, and brought thouſands of the country people to town, thinking it was on fire. When the people were tired of perambulating the ſtreets they retired to their houſes, and the Volunteers to the King's Head tavern, to pour out libations of genuine whiſkey at the ſhrine of St. Patrick, our titular Saint, which was well dreſſed on this occaſion, and crowned with a wreath of verdant ſhamrocks; and to finiſh the night of this joyous day with feſtivity and loyalty, the following among other loyal toaſts were given, The King and Royal Family, a free trade and proſperity to Ireland. The City of Limerick. Lord North and the friends of Ireland in the Britiſh parliament. The patriotic Iriſh parliament, the Speaker and Thomas Smyth, Eſq; The memory of St. Patrick. May England or Ireland never feel the horrors of a civil war. The exports of Ireland. Peace with America and war with all the world.

[*Similar rejoicings were made in many of the trading towns in Ireland on the above occaſion.*]

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.

Extract of a letter from Edenton, North-Carolina, March 19.

"The laſt accounts from Charles-Town ſay, That a body of the enemy were on James's Iſland, and that Sir Harry had demanded a ſurrender of the town, which was refuſed. The general opinion is, that he will neither ſcare nor flatter them out of it."

Edenton, March 23, 1780.

"By a gentleman in 15 days from Charles-Town we learn, the enemy had erected a battery upon James's Iſland, and had tried their guns (which were ſuppoſed to be 18 pounders) but their balls fell very ſhort of the town. Afterwards our frigates went and deſtroyed their works.---He alſo ſays, the enemy's numbers do not exceed 5000, and ours amount to 7000. The people in Charles-Town are under no apprehenſion of loſing it."

We hear that Council, *unanimouſly*, have appointed the honourable GEORGE BRYAN, Eſq; a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State.

Sunday laſt arrived here the brig Holker, Captain Lawler, in thirteen days from St. Euſtatia.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Euſtatia to his friend in this City, dated March 16.

"The laſt news from Martinico is, that a reinforcement of twelve ſhips of the line is arrived there, and that St. Lucia is blockaded. The embargo at St. Chriſtophers and Antigua is prolonged; it has laſted now about fourteen days, which keeps a good many Dutch loaded veſſels here, who have ſent up to St. Chriſtophers for water."

*** The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will meet on Friday evening at the Univerſity.

The following Intelligence is taken from New-York Papers, of the 24th and 27th of March ult.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

Tueſday night arrived from England, by way of Savannah, his Excellency Major-General Robertſon, Governor of the province of New-York. His Excellency had a paſſage of 11 days from Georgia.

We are informed that the rebels have cut the neck of land, which joined Charleſtown to the main, and have alſo cut two canals croſs-ways through the city, in order that, if any part catches fire during the ſiege, it may be the more readily extinguiſhed.

By advices received by his Majeſty's ſhip Ruſſel we learn, that Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet, having under convoy the tranſports, &c. on board of which the Royal army, deſtined to operate in the rebellious provinces to the ſouthward, arrived at Tybee about the firſt, and that ſoon after his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton detached General Pattiſon with 2000 troops to penetrate into South-Carolina, by way of Auguſta, with a view to prevent ſupplies being thrown into Charleſtown, and cut off the retreat of the rebel garriſon, ſhould they be inclined to evacuate it upon his Excellency's approach. General Pattiſon, upon advancing into the country, was daily reinforced by numbers of loyaliſts, anxious to demonſtrate their loyalty, and avenge themſelves upon the ſeditious, who have cruelly oppreſſed them.

Sir Henry Clinton, having augmented his army with the 71ſt regiment and ſeveral corps of volunteers, proceeded in the fleet, and landed on James's Iſland, in Charleſtown-Bay. There his Excellency received information that 200 rebel light horſe, with a party of infantry, were eſcorting 500 head of cattle down the country to ſupply the garriſon of Charleſtown. Upon receipt of this intelligence, a ſtrong party of Britiſh grenadiers and light-infantry were ordered to croſs Aſhley-Ferry to intercept them, but unfortunately an officer's ſervant, having ſtrolled from the road, was picked up by the rebels, who by that means got apprized of their danger, and immediately abandoned the cattle, and fled to the town with precipitation. They were purſued by the Britiſh, who captured all their cattle, which they brought ſafe to the camp on James's Iſland, together with ſeveral rebel priſoners, among whom were Mr. John Lloyd and a Mr. Farmer, gentlemen not more diſtinguiſhed by their extenſive property and capacity, than their ardour in fomenting rebellion.

Admiral Arbuthnot in the Europa, with the fleet under his command, was at anchor in Five Fathom Hole, and the Renown, Roebuck and Romulus had received orders to paſs over the Bar into Charleſtown-bay, and as the wind was favourable the day on which the Ruſſel ſailed, it is preſumed they got in, as their guns had been taken out to lighten them. They were to be accompanied by a number of frigates, galleys, &c.

Extract of a letter from James's Iſland, dated March 6.

"We are within one mile of Charleſtown, where the rebels are very hard at work. I hope you will ſoon hear of it being in our poſſeſſion."

March 25. His Majeſty's Ship Galatea, Capt. Read, after a cruize of only ſix days, has taken the following prizes, viz.

Ship George, of 16 guns and 63 men, and Brig Recovery, of 10 guns and 30 men, from St. Euſtatia for Philadelphia, arrived.

Privateer Sloop Beaver, of 12 guns and 90 men, and Privateer Ship Recovery, of 16 guns and 120 men, from New-London, arrived.

Yeſterday arrived a ſchooner, from Virginia for Boſton, laden with naval ſtores, and a ſloop with ſugar; both of theſe veſſels were taken by the Retaliation, formerly Cunningham's Cutter, commanded by Lieut. Skinner.

March 27. Laſt Sunday week Capt. ------- arrived here from Barbados, in 30 days, by whom we have advice, that Major-General Vaughan was arrived there from England, with about 4000 troops, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Ajax and ſome frigates, and that the General was preparing to go upon ſome expedition: About a month before his arrival, he parted with the fleet under the command of the Admirals Rodney, Sir John Lockhart Roſs and Drake, bound for Gibraltar, conſiſting of the following ſhips, viz. Sandwich 90, Sir George Rodney; Royal George 100, Sir J. Roſs, Rear Admiral of the Blue; Prince George 90, Rear of the Red; Foudroyant 80, Alcide 74, Ajax 74, Bedford 74, Culloden 74, Montague 74, Shrewſbury 74, Edgar 74, Terrible 74, Cumberland 74, Dublin 74, Defence 74, Invincible 74, Marlborough 74, Reſolution 74, America 64, Benfaiſant 64.

Capt. Cameron arrived here laſt Friday in 16 days from St. Kitts. The accounts by him are, that Admiral Parker has blocked up 8 French ſhips of the line in Prince Rupert's Bay, in the Iſland of Dominica, and that it was imagined they would ſoon be deſtroyed or taken, as moſt of the troops from St. Kitts and the other iſlands were gone upon ſome expedition, ſuppoſed to retake the iſlands the French lately took from us in that part of the world.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in S. Carolina, dated at a Rebel Houſe, 6 miles from Charleſtown, March 6.

"Our paſſage, with very few exceptions, was a long tract of bluſtering diſagreeable weather, from the 26th of December, when we ſailed from Sandy-Hook, till the 1ſt of February, when the fleet arrived at Tybee Iſland.

"In our paſſage, the Ruſſia Merchant, Swan, Judith, George, and two brigs, went to the bottom; happily all their people were ſaved; the Lion and Anne fell in contact in the night, by which the latter loſt her main and mizen maſts; moſt of the horſes were loſt off the ſingle decked veſſels, two of which were taken, and a veſſel with horſe furniture, which were carried into Charleſtown.

"From our arrival till the 9th, the General and many of the principal officers were at Savannah, when they returned and ſailed, leaving one battalion of the 71ſt, many horſes, engineer ſtores, &c. embarked to follow. General Pattiſon, with one battalion of the 71ſt, a Heſſian regiment, and the Provincials, with Major Ferguſon's corps, are ſtill at Savannah. The province of Georgia is in a ſtate of perfect ſecurity and peace, and it is very probable the greateſt part of their troops, after viſiting their friends on the Weſtern frontiers, may join the army not far from Charleſtown. The fleet arrived the 11th in North-Ediſto; the ſame day the General, with the grenadiers and light-infantry, landed, and the whole army the day following, on John's Iſland.

"The important poſt of Stono-Ferry was occupied the 14th by the Bobs, the fuzileers, 23d and 33d regiments, with the Yagers. The grenadiers moved to Gibbs's (Lord Cornwallis's quarters) on John's Iſland---the Head Quarters at the houſe of Mr. Fenwick, a very good and much injured ſubject. Major Hay and Capt. Moncrief are appointed Commiſſaries of all captured goods, and the troops are amply ſupplied with freſh proviſions and rice by them.

"The army croſſed over to James's Iſland the 24th, 25th and 26th, except a party left at Stono, and the 33d, and a battalion of the 71ſt, who are on John's Iſland ſtill.

"March the 6th, the poſt of Fort Johnſton is occupied, a bridge is laid over Wapoo Cut, near which, at the houſe of a Mr. Hudſon, is Head Quarters, where proviſions and military ſtores are landed, and works erected to cover them; and near this the tranſports are to lie ſome time in Stono River.

"The rebel force in Charleſtown, including Lincoln's army, are numbered, by deſerters from thence, from 3 to 4000, bearing arms. The country round are called in to defend the city, but they have excuſed themſelves on account of the ſmall-pox raging now there.

"There are about 12 ſhips in Rebellion Road, about the town, and in Aſhley River, and ſeveral ſmall veſſels.

"Such is the ſtate of affairs here, and it is probable the army, now quite refreſhed, will ſoon proceed to take a nearer view of the enemy, as it is likely the ſhips of war will be in ſoon to co-operate."

A letter from James's Iſland (South-Carolina) dated the 8th inſt. ſays, "A Lieutenant, with 8 men belonging to the Ship Queen of France, in the harbour of Charleſtown, came off in the guard boat, and joined our army, not thinking themſelves ſafe: They ſay the garriſon of Charleſtown amounts to about 5000 men, among them about 1500 regulars."

To be ſold at private ſale, by the ſubſcriber, at his ſmith's ſhop, in Second-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet,

A Compleat HORSE-MILL, for grinding all ſorts of grain, with two ſetts of ſtones (one pair entirely new) boulting-cloth, boulting-cheſt, &c. The whole in good order,-----He will alſo ſell a horſe, uſed to go in the Mill. For further information, apply to

¶ LEWIS PRAHL.

WRAPPING PAPER,
By the REAM,
To be SOLD, by
HALL & SELLERS.

TREASURY OFFICE, April 1, 1780.

FOR the information of ſuch perſons as have buſineſs with the Board of Treaſury of the United States, Notice is hereby given, that the hours appointed to receive applications are from twelve at noon to two, and from four to five in the afternoon.

J. L. CLARKSON, Clerk.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur and Andrew Elliot, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the intereſt and eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur and Andrew Elliot, in the following tracts and parcels of lands, viz. No. 1, One lot in Spring-Garden, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 36 feet, and 140 feet deep, with two brick tenements in front, and two wooden tenements back; No 2, A brick tenement and lot of ground, on Fourth-ſtreet continued northward and Hickory-lane, containing about 5 acres, late of John Parrock:----Samuel Shoemaker, No. 1, A tract of land in Eaſt Northern Liberties, containing about 76 acres, on Point no-Point road, with 16 acres of bank meadow, and two brick tenements and other improvements thereon; No. 2, One lot in Kenſington, on Greenwood Lane, containing about 3 acres; No. 3, A lot near Frankford road, containing about an acre and a quarter:----John Butcher, A tract of land in Blockley townſhip, of about 56 acres, with improvements, ſituate on the River Schuylkill:------Peter Arthur, One lot in the Diſtrict of Southwark, fronting on Plumb-ſtreet 15 feet, and in depth 90 feet:------Andrew Elliot, No. 1, About 8 acres of meadow on Glouceſter-Point road; No. 2, A tract or piece of land on the Lower-Ferry road, containing about 35 acres; No. 3, A tract or piece of land in the Northern Liberties, on the Ridge road, containing about 40 acres; No. 4, A lot of 10 acres and an half, adjoining the above, late belonging to Andrew Elliot and wife: All of which will be ſold, at the Court-Houſe in Philadelphia, on the 5th day of May next. The ſales will continue from day to day until the whole be diſpoſed of. The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed. And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the 10th day after the ſale, viz. the 15th of May, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after the ſale, viz. the 5th of June, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of this Commonwealth.

The ſale to begin at Ten o'clock.

GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, } Agents.

WHEREAS JONAS WEAVER, of the town of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, tavern-keeper, did, the 27th of May, 1779, obtain a bond from the ſubſcriber for the ſum of one hundred pounds, payable to the ſaid Jonas Weaver in one year after the date. Now this is to give notice to the public, that I have paid the ſaid bond, and obtained a general releaſe from the obligee, but have not got my bond, he alledging the ſame to be loſt, or ſo miſplaced, that he cannot find it. Any perſon taking an aſſignment of that, or any other bond of mine, payable to ſaid Jonas Weaver, may be aſſured that I will refuſe the payment of the ſame; and if any perſon has heretofore taken an aſſignment of ſaid bond, or any other of mine, I do now call on them to produce it in two months from the date hereof, or I ſhall conſider the ſame fraudulent. Should that bond have fallen by accident into any perſon's hands, and he will deliver the ſame to the obligee or me to be cancelled, he ſhall receive a reaſonable reward for his trouble, from CONRAD SHEFFER.

Sunbury, March 18, 1780. ¶ 1w.

Sunbury, March 14, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

BROKE jail, and made their eſcape laſt night, the four Negroes herein after deſcribed, viz. JAMES HAYS, 5 feet 10 inches high, talks good Engliſh, and is a ſenſible mannerly fellow, very apt to ſmile when ſpoken to, and about 23 years of age; had on a blanket coat, and took with him a white hunting-ſhirt, old leather breeches, coarſe white yarn woollen ſtockings, and good ſhoes, and ſtole a little round hat with a gold lace round it.

RICHARD LINCOLN, formerly advertiſed by the name of Pierpoint, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, ſeems to have been bred a barber, and is ſaid to belong to one Mr. Dorſey in Maryland; had on, and took with him, an old dark coloured ſurtout, old woollen overalls, old ſhoes, and an old wool hat.

WILL, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtout made, about 28 years of age, has loſt ſome of his fore teeth; had on old dirty clothes, and an old wool hat.

BEN, 5 feet 6 inches high, about 35 years of age; had on old dirty clothes, and old hat.

Theſe two laſt had their hands and feet froze laſt winter, before they were committed.

Whoever ſecures the above Negroes, in any jail within the United States, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any of them, with all reaſonable charges, from JOHN MORISON, Goaler. ¶1w.

N. B. They all pretend to be free Negroes.

TO BE LETT,
Forty-ſix Acres of mowing Meadow,
ſituate on GREENWICH-ISLAND.

For Terms, ENQUIRE of the Widow TAYLOR, in Spruce-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet. ¶

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 11th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, between 15 and 16 years old, a ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, natural pacer, and about ſix inches above the tail is a ſpot about the bigneſs of a hand with grey hairs, one plain ſaddle mark, one hip is ſuppoſed to be an inch lower that the other when ſtanding a while, goes a little lame. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Horſe to JAMES CHANNAL, in Philadelphia; NATHAN LEVERING, on the Wiſſahickon road, or JOHN RIGHTER, ſhall have the above reward. *March* 15. ¶

JUST OPENED for SALE, at
RICHARD FOOTMAN's STORE,
In Second-Street, below Market-Street, Philadelphia,
A great VARIETY of

LINENS,

CONSISTING of 7-8 and 3-4 Dowlaſs, Platilla Royal, Brittannias, and Iriſh Linens, Faſhionable chain and plain Gauzes, Modes, Sarſenets, Perſians, Ribbands, Nankeens, elegant Chintz and Calicoes, Cambricks, beſt Hyſon and Souchong Tea. †

N. B. Goods received for Sale on the uſual Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1780.

THE following Articles, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, are now in the poſſeſſion of the Subſcriber, *viz.*

28 yards broad and narrow ſtriped linen, 14 yds. of each.
8½ yards Ruſſia towelling, marked with ink nn.
4 pieces Brittannia; ſilver for a ſword handle.
8 fine Holland aprons without binding.
1 plain black ſattin cloak, lined with black taffety.
1 plain black taffety ditto, lined with black ſhaloon.

Any perſon having loſt any of the above articles, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again. † JOHN ORD.

Philadelphia, March 23, 1780.

Juſt imported and to be ſold, Wholeſale and Retail, by
WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
In Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King, the following
GOODS, viz.

BLUE and brown broadcloths; brown and green ratinets, halfthicks and ſerges; Ruſſia ſheeting; Ruſſia ravens duck; Iriſh linens; German dowlas; Brittannias; 3-4ths, 7-8ths and apron wide cotton and linen checks; light and dark ground cottons, calicoes and chintz; green and blue moreens; yard wide diaper; mock marſeilles; Marſeilles petticoat patterns; cotton and linen handkerchiefs; black and coloured 7-8ths and yd. wide Barcelona ditto; ſpotted and flowered bandanoe ditto; ſilk romal ditto; black, white, pink, green, and blue perſians and ſarſnets; black and white modes, ſattins, taffeties and mantuas; an elegant aſſortment of Chineſe, ſattin, paduaſoy, and other ribbands; womens black and white ſilk mitts; black and coloured ſewing ſilk; plain and figured cyprus, chain and trimming gauzes; millanetts; gauze handkerchiefs; a great variety of book and other muſlins; cambricks and lawns; humhums; mens and womens white kid gloves; ſcarf twiſt, different colours; Scotch and ſtitching threads; coat and quality bindings; tapes and bobbins; table cloths and napkins; worſted, yarn and thread hoſe; worſted breeches patterns; ſham-buck and ſplit-bone knives and forks; ſingle and double bolted padlocks; beſt cupboard, cheſt, and ſtock locks; files of various ſorts; braſs furniture for bureau deſks; iron and braſs deſk, cupboard, table, cheſt, butt, H and HL hinges; braſs picture hooks, and cloak pins; ſhoemakers awlblades and tacks; wood ſcrews, ſcrew pullies and marking irons; claw hammers; Barlow and other penknives; cutteau, piſtol cap and ſeal end pocket ditto; razors and ſciſſars; round and ſquare chapes; plated, pinchbeck and other ſhoe and knee buckles; gilt buttons; ſleeve buttons; thimbles; pins and needles; an elegant aſſortment of blue and white and enamelled china bowls; hyſon, green, and bohea teas; coffee, chocolate, rice; loaf ſugar; alſpice, indigo; choice old ſpirits, &c. &c.

N. B. Said SITGREAVES continues to receive GOODS for ſale on Commiſſions as uſual.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 25th inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, near the Northern Liberty Ferry, Philadelphia, a valuable MARE, about ſix or ſeven years old, near fifteen hands high, broad and well made, of a dun or mouſe colour, but more light about the noſe and between the legs behind, a dark mane and tail, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, branded T on the near ſhoulder, and G on the buttock, hardly to be ſeen, paces and trots both very natural, her back ſore with boils, and ſome hairs off near her ſhoulders. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have Two Hundred Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges, and One Hundred for the thief, paid by

March 27, 1780. § JOSHUA GIBSON.

TO the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS William Cicel, heretofore of Longcombe, in the county of Oxford, in Great-Britain, carpenter, deceaſed, did in his life time purchaſe of William Penn, Eſq; a right to locate five hundred acres of land, with lot and liberty land appurtenant thereto, in any part of Pennſylvania unappropriated, which was on or about the year of our Lord 1681. And whereas ſome perſon hath lately ſet up a pretended claim to the ſame, as the ſubſcriber hath been informed, Therefore notice is hereby given, to forewarn all perſons from purchaſing of any ſuch pretended claimant, any part of the ſaid five hundred acres of land, located or unlocated; alſo the lot and liberty land appurtenant to the ſame, as all ſuch pretended claims and titles ſet up to the land and premiſes aforeſaid will be diſputed by the ſubſcriber, according to the powers veſted in him for that purpoſe, and as the laws of the ſtate of Pennſylvania direct.

JOHN LEE, agent for the heirs of William Cicel, the original purchaſer.

Mount-Pleaſant, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, March 20, 1780. ¶

Marco 24, 1780.

WHEREAS a certain perſon, who calls himſelf John Conly, was detected in proffering a Watch for ſale, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, did make his eſcape from the ſign of the Leopard, in Eaſton, Cheſter county, on the night of the 8th inſtant, and left a Bundle of Clothes, conſiſting of a coat, jacket, ſhirts, ſtocks, and ſtockings; the whole ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as he abſconded in a very clandeſtine manner. The ſaid Conly is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, brown hair, tied behind; had on a brown coat, ſtriped ſhirt, leather breeches, yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Any perſon that has loſt the ſaid goods, or any of them, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the aforeſaid ſign, within four weeks from this date, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, otherwiſe they will be ſold to pay the charges, by

¶ JOHN EVANS.

N. B. The owner of the Watch hath ſince come and proved it, and taken it away.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain perſon, by the name of John Allen, an Engliſhman, came into the neighbourhood of Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, under the character of a deſerter from the Britiſh army, and has fraudulently and felonioufly taken and bore away from the ſubſcriber, the 13th inſtant, a certain GREY GELDING, about 5 years old, near 15 hands high, ſhort docked and ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, well trimmed, moſt naturally trots and canters, but can pace, carries well, and is a complete hackney.

The aforeſaid John Allen is about ſix feet high, about 28 years of age, of a ſlender boney make, has brown hair, black beard, and ruddy complexion, has a ſcar in the upper part of his noſe, which, he ſays, was occaſioned by a buck ſhot at the battle of Bunker's Hill, alſo a ſcar under his ſhirt collar, on the left ſide of his neck, made by the ſhot of a muſket ball. He wears a drab great coat, a blue cloſe bodied coat, ſcarlet jacket, leather breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, a ſmall hat bound round, and a black ribband inſtead of a hatband, with a ſilver buckle to it. He was heard of near Lancaſter, and is ſuppoſed to be gone towards Maryland or Virginia.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars paid for each, by the ſubſcriber,

March 21, 1780. ¶ JOHN WILLIAMSON.

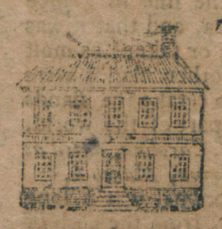
Hunterdon county, State of New-Jerſey, March 23, 1780.

A NEGROE FELLOW

WAS taken up yeſterday, by the ſubſcriber, and is now lodged in Trenton goal; he is a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 30 years of age, ſays he belongs to Mr. John Page, living on Swan Creek, in Kent county, Maryland. The owner of ſaid fellow is hereby notified, that by proving his property and paying charges, he may have him again.

¶ THOMAS STOUT.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, on the 5th of this inſtant March, two HORSES, the one a cheſtnut ſorrel, about 12 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, and about 14 hands high; the other a ſorrel, about 10 years old, with a blaze in his forehead, both hind feet white, and about the ſame highth of the other; both natural trotters. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. WILLIAM GLADEN. ¶



Northumberland, March 14, 1780.

TO be ſold at public ſale, by the ſubſcriber, in the town of Northumberland, on the firſt day of May next, 1ſt. No. 40, a corner lot, ſituate on King-ſtreet and Front-ſtreet, near the Market-place, with a good ſtill-houſe, a pump, and all diſtilling utenſils. 2d. No. 39, ſituate on the north ſide of King-ſtreet, with a compleat brew-houſe, malt-houſe, kitchen and barn, a good pump, a kettle of 20 barrels, and all brewing utenſils in good order. 3d. No. 38, with a good dwelling-houſe, two ſtories, a good garret and cellar, the whole well finiſhed. 4th. No. 10, ſituate in Water-ſtreet near King-ſtreet, with a good ſtill-houſe, pump in good repair; together with ſeveral lots in a good ſituation, not improved; alſo ſundry out lots, &c. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale, by PHILIP FRICK. ¶

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the thirteenth inſtant, from the door of the Subſcriber's Coach houſe, at the back of the Miniſter Plenipotentiary's houſe, a light Engliſh bodied WAGGON, with hoop tire, of a remarkable thickneſs, the pole hung very low, iron rings at the ends of the axle-trees. Whoever will give information, ſo that the thief may be apprehended and the waggon recovered, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

March 14, 1780. ‖ HENRY GURNEY.

BROKE GOAL, on Saturday night, the 26th of February, a certain JAMES M'FARLAND, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; had on when he went off, a brown regimental coat, faced with red, and buckſkin breeches. Alſo GEORGE TAYLOR, about ſix feet high, fair complexion. And RICHARD MATTHEWS, about five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion: Both dreſſed in light coloured cloth coats, and white cloth waiſtcoats: They are deſerters from Burgoyne's troops, and were taken up making their way to New-York. A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, is hereby offered to any perſon who will ſecure the abovementioned James M'Farland: He was committed for receiving ſtolen goods.

March 22, 1780. ‖ JAMES GREGG, Goaler.

March 17, 1780.

To be ſold by way of public Vendue, the thirtieth day of this inſtant,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituated in Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, 19 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading from Correl's ferry to the Swede's ford, containing 100 acres of good land, 7 acres of watered meadow, and more may be made, a ſufficient quantity of woodland, a large fruitful orchard, a large dwelling-houſe, and barn, a good well of never-failing water, a ſpring and houſe over it, and other outhouſes; very convenient ſituated to ſeveral places of worſhip, griſt and ſaw-mills. Alſo will be ſold, houſhold furniture and implements of huſbandry, too tedious to mention; the terms will be made known the day of ſale, by me,

¶ ISAAC MARTIN.

N B. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

THE Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees, by the honourable General Aſſembly of this State, for taking care of the State Iſland, formerly known by the name of the Province Iſland, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, near the mouth thereof, containing about 347 acres of meadow, give notice to all who may deſire to rent the ſame, that they will receive propoſals written and directed to them, or any of them, until the 28th inſtant, when they will be ready to leaſe the ſame for a term not exceeding ſeven years, to the perſon making the moſt advantageous offer therefor.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE BRYAN,
ROBERT KNOX.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

A BRICKMAKER with a good SETT of HANDS, may have conſtant Buſineſs, either on his own Account or in Company. For further Information, apply in Trenton to

STACY POTTS.

To be SOLD into the Country,

A DUTCH SERVANT MAN, about 18 years of age, has near three years to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‖

Providence townſhip, March 2, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all perſons indebted (by bond, note, or otherwiſe) to the eſtate of Col. Archibald Thomſon, of Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, late deceaſed, are deſired to make payment; and all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that payment may be made. HANNAH THOMSON, Adminiſtratrix; MARK THOMSON, and JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Adminiſtrators. ¶

N. B. A pair of Boots to be new ſhoed, and a Hat to be dreſſed, were left in Philadelphia by the late deceaſed; thoſe who have them in poſſeſſion, are deſired to leave them at Mrs. Parry's, in Market-ſtreet, the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, who will ſatisfy the demand.

TO BE LETT,

THE Front Part of a THREE STORY HOUSE, in a pleaſant Part of the City. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber rides Poſt from Lancaſter to Philadelphia once a week; he ſets out from Lancaſter on Tueſdays, and returns on Fridays; thoſe who chooſe to ſubſcribe for the papers may find him at his houſe, in Queen-ſtreet, oppoſite John Kuhn's, late Tavern-keeper. Letters will be forwarded at one dollar each for a ſubſcriber, and three for a non-ſubſcriber. Thoſe who have any letters to ſend from Philadelphia to Lancaſter may find him at the King of Pruſſia, in Market-ſtreet. The Public may depend on a punctual performance of all matters entruſted to the care of their humble ſervant, MICHAEL RINHARD.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Turner's Lane, in the Northern Liberties, about 3 miles from the city, a dark brown MARE, pretty old, with a ſtar in her forehead, her hind legs white, four white ſpots on her back and a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, in one month from the date hereof, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, by ‡ JOSEPH BASKET.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at White-Marſh, in Philadelphia county, about the 9th of September laſt, a cheſtnut ſorrel Gelding, riſing 3 years old, a natural pacer, has neither brand nor ear-mark, near 14½ hands high, has a ſeather on each ſide of his head, and a feather on the peak of his near ſhoulder, one of his hind feet white fetlock high. Whoever takes up the ſaid Gelding, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by.

¶ JOSEPH LUKEN.

The beautiful high bred HORSE
BLACK AND ALL BLACK,
From VIRGINIA,

FULL 16 hands high, and in great perfection, riſing eight years old, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's in Cæcil county, Maryland, and cover mares at *Two hundred and Fifty Pounds* the ſeaſon. His blood is equal to any on the continent, which is properly atteſted by a number of the firſt gentlemen in Virginia; he was got by Brunſwick, an imported horſe; Brunſwick was got by Oronoko, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the famous Miſs Slamerkin; Brunſwick's dam was got by Babram, from as good a ſtock as any in England. BLACK AND ALL BLACK's dam was got by Ariel, who was got by Morton's Traveller, out of Selima, his grand dam was full blooded and a ſiſter of Bullyrock. He is remarkable for getting as elegant and high formed colts as any horſe in Virginia; his performance upon the turf has been ſufficiently proved, and for near two years has publicly challenged any covering horſe upon the continent. Gentlemen from a diſtance may depend upon good paſturage being provided and the greateſt care taken of their mares; but the ſubſcriber will not be anſwerable for any eſcapes. The money to be paid when the mares are firſt covered.

‖ ELIHU HALL.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the Tenth of May next,

THAT large, commodious and well accuſtomed INN, in the town of Cheſter, lately occupied by David Cowpland, deceaſed: The Houſe is three ſtory high, with four rooms on a floor, a good garret and kitchen, with good ſtable, ſheds, out-houſes, garden, and pump in the yard; it is an old and excellent ſtand, and well calculated for the buſineſs. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcribers, living in Cheſter.

ISABELLA COWPLAND, and SARAH COWPLAND, } Executrixes.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lebanon townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 15th of November 1779. a black HORSE, ten years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, carries lofty, branded on the near buttock with B, his mane hangs to the off ſide, and has a long ſwitch tail. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM SMITH. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL. 1780. THE NUMB. 2600.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT *for the Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

WHEREAS a militia law, founded upon juſt and equitable principles, hath been ever regarded as the beſt ſecurity of Liberty, and the moſt effectual means of drawing forth and exerting the natural ſtrength of a ſtate:

And whereas a well regulated militia is the only ſafe and conſtitutional method of defending a free ſtate, as the neceſſity of keeping up a ſtanding army, eſpecially in times of peace, is thereby ſuperceded:

And whereas the militia law of this commonwealth, enacted by the general aſſembly the 17th day of March, 1777, from a change of circumſtances and other cauſes, hath become inſufficient to anſwer the purpoſes aforeſaid, which renders it highly neceſſary that a new law ſhould be enacted: therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, that the preſident in council, or, in his abſence, the vice-preſident in council, of this commonwealth, ſhall appoint and commiſſionate one reputable freeholder in the city of Philadelphia, and one in each county within this ſtate, to ſerve as lieutenants of the militia for the ſaid city and counties reſpectively; and alſo any number of perſons not exceeding two for the ſaid city; and in the ſeveral counties any number not exceeding the number of battalions now or to be hereafter formed; to ſerve as ſub-lieutenants in the ſaid city and counties reſpectively; who, beſides the powers which are given him and them by this act, ſhall have the title and rank which the preſident in council, or, in his abſence, the vice-preſident in council, ſhall confer; which ſaid lieutenant, or, in his abſence or incapacity, two or more ſub-lieutenants, ſhall have full power and authority to do and perform all and ſingular the duties required of the ſaid lieutenants by this act.

Sect. 2. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the lieutenants and ſub-lieutenants, before they enter upon the execution of their offices reſpectively, ſhall give bond to the treaſurer of the county in which they ſeverally reſide, in the name of the preſident or commander in chief of the ſtate, with one ſufficient ſurety, in the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds, conditioned for the faithful accounting for and paying of all the monies which ſhall come to their hands by virtue of this act, when thereunto lawfully required. And that the public bonds given or to be given by the treaſurer of the ſtate or county treaſurers, for the due diſcharge of their reſpective offices, ſhall be deemed to extend to the faithful performance of the truſt hereby committed to them reſpectively.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid lieutenant or ſub-lieutenants (once in every year) ſhall iſſue his or their warrants to the captain or commanding officer for the time being of each company of the ſeveral battalions in the ſaid city and counties reſpectively, or to ſome other ſuitable perſon, commanding him, in the name of the commonwealth, to deliver to him or them, the ſaid lieutenant or ſub-lieutenants, within ten days from and after the date of the ſaid warrants (unleſs the lieutenant or ſub-lieutenants ſhall judge a longer time to be neceſſary, which he or they are hereby impowered to grant) on oath or affirmation, which any of them is hereby impowered to adminiſter, a true and exact liſt of the names and ſirnames of each and every male white perſon inhabiting or reſiding within his townſhip, borough, ward or diſtrict, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three (delegates in Congreſs, members of the ſupreme executive council, members of the general aſſembly, judges of the ſupreme court, attorney general for the ſtate, the judge of the admiralty, treaſurer of the ſtate, ſheriffs, goalers and keepers of work-houſes, miniſters of the goſpel of every denomination, profeſſors and teachers in the univerſity, poſt-maſters and poſt-riders belonging to the general poſt-office, menial ſervants of ambaſſadors or miniſters and conſuls from foreign courts, and of delegates in Congreſs from other ſtates, regiſtered with the ſecretary of the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, and ſervants purchaſed bona fide and for a valuable conſideration, only excepted.)

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the lieutenant and ſub-lieutenants aforeſaid ſhall, within five days after they ſhall receive the liſts aforeſaid, if they ſee cauſe, alter the preſent diviſions of the city and counties reſpectively, and divide them into new diſtricts, each diſtrict to contain not leſs than four hundred and forty nor more than one thouſand, officers and privates included, at the diſcretion of the ſaid lieutenants and ſub-lieutenants; and then ſub-divide the ſaid diſtricts into eight parts, as nearly equal as may be, paying due regard in each diviſion to the convenience of the inhabitants: Provided always, that two thirds of the lieutenants met for the above purpoſe agree to ſuch diviſion, and that each perſon be annexed to the numerical claſs to which he formerly belonged.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the militia of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, be and they hereby are united to the city of Philadelphia, to act in conjunction with the militia of the ſaid city, and diſtinct from the reſt of the county of Philadelphia; that they draw lots for rank in battalion, and be joined in brigade, and act in every other matter that reſpects the militia law, as if they were inhabitants of the ſaid city, and to be under the direction of the lieutenant and ſub-lieutenants of the city.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the lieutenant and ſub-lieutenants of the city of Philadelphia and diſtricts annexed ſhall, out of the ſeveral battalions of the ſaid city and diſtricts annexed, take ſuch a number as will compoſe eight companies, to form one battalion of artillery, to be officered and arrayed as follows, that is to ſay, one lieutenant colonel, one major, eight captains, eight captain lieutenants, eight firſt lieutenants, ſixteen ſecond lieutenants; the ſenior to bear the ſtandard, and the junior to do the duty of conductor; paymaſter, adjutant and quartermaſter to be taken from the line; one ſurgeon, one ſerjeant major, fife major, drum major, eight clerks, thirty-two ſerjeants, forty-eight bombadiers, forty-eight gunners, eight drummers, eight fifers, and four hundred matroſſes; and both the officers and privates of the ſaid battalion ſhall be ſubject to the ſame fines and penalties for any omiſſion of duty as the infantry: Provided nevertheleſs, that the perſons compoſing the artillery heretofore formed may be permitted to continue as a part of the ſaid battalion of artillery; and the officers ſhall be elected in the ſame manner as is directed by this act for the election of officers of the infantry.

Sect. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral captains of the artillery battalion ſhall determine their rank by lot, and be numbered from one to eight in numerical order, and be ſubject to be drawn forth into actual ſervice in rotation by companies, according to their number in rank, number one in rank with the firſt claſs of the militia, and ſo on, until all ſhall take their tour, or otherwiſe as the commander in chief of the militia ſhall direct.

Sect. 8. And whereas it is expedient to embody ſuch a number of light horſe as will be uſeful when the militia is called into actual ſervice: therefore,

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That each of the lieutenants of the ſeveral counties of this ſtate may form a corps of light horſe, not to exceed ſix privates for each battalion of infantry in each county, to be taken diſtributively out of each, in caſe volunteers offer; otherwiſe at large throughout the county; and the light horſe ſhall be officered as light horſe uſually are, and ſhall be ſubject to appear upon muſter days, and ſhall turn out in claſſes as other militia; and in caſe any perſon who ſhall be admitted into the ſaid light horſe ſhall fail of providing himſelf with a ſuitable horſe, weapons and furniture, ſuch perſons ſhall be liable to be called out and ſerve in the foot militia.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the troop of light horſe in the city of Philadelphia ſhall be limited to the number of fifty, excluſive of officers; the vacancies thereof to be filled in the manner heretofore practiſed; and the ſaid troop ſhall be liable to appear on muſter days, and to be called out into ſervice as other militia; and the light horſe of this ſtate when in actual ſervice ſhall be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations as the foot militia, and to like fines and penalties for neglect of meeting on muſter days or turning out on their tour when thereunto called; ſuch fines and penalties to be appropriated as the fines and penalties for like offences in other caſes.

Sect. 10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any light horſeman ſhall be elected or appointed a commiſſioned officer in any battalion of infantry of his proper city or county, and on notice given him in writing by the lieutenant ſhall accept thereof, his place in the ſaid light horſe ſhall be vacated; and any light horſeman who ſhall be abſent more than four months from his city or county ſhall vacate his place in the troop to which he belonged.

Sect. 11. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the lieutenant or ſub-lieutenant ſhall appraiſe the horſe of each perſon ſerving as a light horſeman immediately before every time of going into actual ſervice, and enter the ſame in a book; and in caſe ſuch horſe ſhall be killed or die in actual ſervice, or be taken by the enemy, otherwiſe than by neglect, he ſhall be paid the value of ſuch appraiſement, by an order to be drawn by the lieutenant or any two ſub-lieutenants on the militia fund, in the hands of the treaſurer for that purpoſe.

Sect. 12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid lieutenants ſhall give public notice, by advertiſements at ten or more of the moſt public places in the ſaid diſtricts reſpectively, of the ſaid diviſions being made, and appoint a certain day for each diſtrict, not leſs than ten days after the ſaid notice, and requiring the male white inhabitants between the ages aforeſaid, reſiding in the ſaid diviſions reſpectively, to meet at a certain place, as near the centre of the ſaid diviſion as may be, and then and there, between the hours of ten in the morning and ſix in the afternoon of the ſaid day, to elect by ballot two field officers, that is to ſay, one lieutenant colonel and one major. And the inhabitants of the ſaid ſub-diviſions reſpectively ſhall elect by ballot as aforeſaid, on the ſame or ſome other day, as ſoon as convenient, one captain, one lieutenant and one enſign; previous to which ſaid election, the ſaid inhabitants ſhall elect two freeholders to preſide as judges thereof; and all and each of theſe officers reſpectively ſhall be ſuch perſons as have taken the oath of allegiance and abjuration agreeable to the laws of this ſtate; and each captain ſhall appoint a ſuitable perſon for a clerk in his company; and the ſaid lieutenant or ſub-lieutenant ſhall attend and ſuperintend each and every of the ſaid battalion elections, and ſhall cauſe the lieutenant colonels ſo elected in the city and counties reſpectively to meet together as ſoon as may be, and caſt lots for rank of the battalions; and the rank of the officers in each battalion ſhall be determined by the lot drawn by their reſpective lieutenant colonels; and the captains ſo elected in the ſub-diviſions ſhall meet and caſt lots for their rank in the battalion to which they belong; and the rank of the ſubaltern officers in each company ſhall be determined by the lot drawn by their reſpective captains: and the ſaid lieutenants ſhall, within ten days, or as ſoon as may be, having regard to their local ſituation, tranſmit proper certificates to the preſident of the ſupreme executive council, of the names of the perſons ſo as aforeſaid elected and their rank, both of battalion and companies in the ſeveral battalions, in order that commiſſions may be forthwith granted to them, agreeable to the ſaid certificates: and elections for officers in the light horſe ſhall be made in like manner as elections for officers in the infantry.

Sect. 13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any battalion, troop or company, ſhall neglect or refuſe to elect their officers as aforeſaid, then, and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the lieutenant, with the advice and conſent of two or more of the ſub-lieutenants of the city of Philadelphia, and of ſuch county where ſuch neglect or refuſal ſhall be, to nominate one reputable perſon to the ſupreme executive council, in the room of each officer ſo neglected to be choſen: and the ſaid council approving thereof ſhall commiſſion the ſaid perſon, which ſhall be as effectual, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the ſaid officers had been elected as before directed; and the ſaid lieutenant ſhall, as ſoon as may be, acquaint the parties ſo neglecting or refuſing with the appointments ſo as aforeſaid made. And the ſaid ſeveral and reſpective officers, elected or appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall ſerve reſpectively as officers of the militia for the ſpace of three years; at the end of which time the lieutenant of the city and counties reſpectively, in the manner herein before directed, ſhall cauſe a new election to be held in the ſaid city and counties reſpectively: but nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to render any of the former officers incapable of being re-elected.

Sect. 14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the commiſſioned officers of each company ſhall appoint three ſerjeants, three corporals, one drummer and fifer for their reſpective companies: and all perſons who have heretofore been officers in the militia under the late law, if not re-elected, ſhall deliver up their arms, accoutrements, drums, fifes and colours, if paid for by the public, to the lieutenant or ſub-lieutenant of the city or county aforeſaid. And the lieutenant of the city of Philadelphia, and the lieutenants of the counties reſpectively, are hereby authoriſed to purchaſe ſuch drums, fifes and colours as may be afterwards wanted to ſupply the companies in the city and counties reſpectively.

Sect. 15. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the field officers of each battalion in this ſtate ſhall conſtitute and appoint in their reſpective battalions one chaplain, one quartermaſter, one ſurgeon, one adjutant, one quartermaſter ſerjeant, one ſerjeant major, one drum and fife major; and the lieutenants and ſub-lieutenants of the city and counties reſpectively ſhall, at their diſcretion, furniſh and procure proper carriages for the battalions or drafts of the militia, when it ſhall be neceſſary.

Sect. 16. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the lieutenant or ſub-lieutenants of the city and counties reſpectively ſhall pay ſuch wages as ſhall be neceſſary to one adjutant, one quartermaſter ſerjeant, and one drummer and fifer, for every day that the ſervice may require them, out of the monies ariſing from fines, on the ſaid adjutant, quartermaſter, ſerjeant, drummer and fifer producing a certificate of the ſervice ſo performed, from the commanding officer of the ſaid battalion or company.

Sect. 17. And whereas the ſums allowed by the late militia law for a drummer and fifer have been inſufficient, and many officers have been obliged to pay conſiderably more: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the lieutenants ſhall and hereby are required to pay unto ſuch captains or commanding officers of companies ſuch reaſonable ſums as they have expended for drummers and fifers, on their producing an account of ſuch coſts, properly certified.

Sect. 18. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the commiſſioned officers of each company of militia ſhall nominate and appoint one diſcreet perſon, who ſhall be called the almoner, reſiding in the diſtrict or ſub-diviſion out of which their company is formed, provided ſuch almoner is above the age of fifty-three years, to take proper care of the families of ſuch poor militia men within their reſpective diſtricts as are in actual ſervice in their own turn, and to grant them ſuch ſupport as their neceſſities may require: provided ſuch ſupport do not exceed half the price of daily labour as the ſame ſhall be aſcertained as herein after is directed; and the ſaid officers of the company, or any two of them, ſhall make out a certificate of their nomination and appointment, directed to the lieutenant of the city or lieutenant or ſub-lieutenants of the county to which the company belongeth; which certificate ſhall enable the ſaid almoner thereby appointed to draw from time to time on the ſaid lieutenant or ſub-lieutenants, for ſuch ſum or ſums of money as ſhall be neceſſary for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and he ſhall render an account of the monies by him drawn to the ſaid lieutenants.

Sect. 19. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every sub lieutenant of the said city and several counties shall, once in every three months, render an account to his proper lieutenant of all monies received by him, and of his expenditures by virtue of this act, and settle and pay to him the balance of the same: and the lieutenants of the said city and each county respectively shall make out compleat accounts of all the monies received by him and of his expenditures, and return the same to the supreme executive council once in every six months; and each lieutenant and sub-lieutenant is hereby impowered to employ one clerk, the better to compleat the same; and on failure of accounting as aforesaid each lieutenant and sub-lieutenant shall forfeit and pay, for every such neglect, the sum of ten thousand pounds, to be applied as other fines are directed to be applied by this act.

Sect. 20. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the precedence of the officers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties in this commonwealth, shall be determined as follows; that is to say, when the commissions are of equal rank and date, the officers of the city of Philadelphia and districts annexed shall take rank or precedence of all other officers of equal rank in this state; and next to them the officers of the county of Philadelphia, and so on, according to the seniority of the counties respectively.

Sect. 21. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the whole of the militia so enrolled as aforesaid shall be subject to be exercised in companies under their respective officers as followeth: that is to say, in the city of Philadelphia and districts annexed in companies on the two last Mondays in the month of April, and in battalion on the two first Mondays in the month of May: and the first battalion shall muster in battalion on the third Monday in May; the second battalion on the Tuesday following: the third battalion on the Wednesday, and so on till the whole number of battalions shall have mustered, according to their numerical rank, on any or every day of the week, (Saturday and Sunday excepted) until the whole number of battalions shall have mustered in the aforesaid manner; and on the day following, should it not happen to be Saturday or Sunday, the whole number of battalions belonging to the city of Philadelphia and districts annexed shall meet in brigade; and the militia of the city of Philidelphia and districts annexed shall meet to exercise in companies the two last Mondays in the month of August, and in battalion on the two first Mondays in the month of September; and the first battalion on the second Monday in the month of October, the second battalion on the Tuesday following, and the third battalion on the Wednesday; and so on until the whole number of battalions, according to their rank, have mustered, except as before excepted. And then on the day following (with the foregoing exceptions) the whole battalions shall meet in brigade. And in each and every county in the following manner, that is to say, in companies the two last Mondays in the month of April, and the two first Mondays in the month of May; and shall begin their mustering in battalion in the following manner, to wit, the first battalion shall meet in battalion on the third Monday of the said month, the second battalion on the Tuesday following, the third battalion on the Wednesday, and so on, according to the rank of battalions in the aforesaid manner, mustering each day in the week (Saturday and Sunday excepted) until the whole number of battalions belonging to each county shall have mustered in this manner; and in companies the two first Mondays in the month of October, and the two first Mondays in the month of November; and the first battalion in battalion on the third Monday in the month of November, the second battalion on the Tuesday following, the third battalion on the Wednesday, and in this manner until the whole number of battalions belonging to each county, according to their ranks severally, shall have mustered on any day it may happen (except on a Saturday or Sunday as before excepted.) And on each of the said days every militia man so inroled shall duly attend with his arms and accoutrements in good order; and a serjeant or the clerk of each company shall at the end of one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the company or battalion, call over the muster roll of the company, noting those who are absent; and on that day shall make return in writing to the captain or commanding officer then present of such absentees; and all persons so absent at the time of calling over the roll, or who shall depart from the parade before duly discharged, shall be liable to the fines hereafter mentioned.

Sect. 22. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any commissioned officer shall neglect or refuse to attend on any of the days appointed for exercise in companies as aforesaid (unless prevented by sickness or some other unavoidable accident) such commissioned officer shall forfeit and pay the price of three days labour; and any non-commissioned officer or private, and all enrolled persons, so refusing or neglecting (except as before excepted) shall forfeit and pay the price of one and a half day's labour; and on a brigade or battalion day a field officer shall forfeit and pay the price of six days labour, and a commissioned officer under that rank the price of four days labour, and a non-commissioned officer or private and all enrolled persons refusing to meet and exercise, the price of two days labour (excepting as before excepted) the said prices to be ascertained as hereafter directed; the names and surnames of all which persons, so incurring the said fines and penalties (except such as may have paid the same into the hands of the captain or commanding officer of the company) shall be duly returned by the captain or commanding officer of each company, under his hand, together with such fines as he has received, to the lieutenant colonels or commanding officers of the battalions respectively on each field day; which said lieutenant colonel or commanding officer of battalion shall, on receipt of such fines and returns, forthwith transmit the same to the lieutenant or one of the sub-lieutenants of the county; and also a duplicate thereof to the treasurer of the county; and the said lieutenant or sub-lieutenant shall, immediately after the said returns are respectively made to him, cause the same to be recovered by issuing his warrant to the sheriff, constable or other fit person that he can procure, to levy the aforesaid fines by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, together with five per cent. for collecting where no distress is necessary to be made, and seven and an half per cent. in case of distress and sale, in full for his trouble for levying, selling and collecting (unless the offender shew cause of absence by sickness or otherwise, and can produce a certificate from the captain or commanding officer of the company, who may give such certificate, if he verily believes the offender ought to be excused from paying the said fines:) but if no such goods and chattels can be found, then to seize and take the body of such offender, and commit him to the common goal or some other place of close confinement, for the space of ten days for each fine, unless he sooner pay the same. And the lieutenants shall, twice in each year, transmit the said fines, when collected, into the hands of the county treasurer, who shall pay the same into the hands of the state treasurer, to be kept as a fund, subject to such draughts as may be made upon him from time to time by the lieutenant or at least two sub-lieutenants for the use of the militia of that county. But if the funds of any county, by the generality of their turning out, should be insufficient to answer the draughts for the support of persons serving or suffering in the militia, in that case the executive council shall be impowered to draw on the funds of such other counties whose surplus may be most enabled to bear it.

Sect. 23. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer of each county, and the state treasurer, shall keep all the monies arising from fines by the militia law separate from all other monies, and keep separate books to enter the same, for the purposes herein-after mentioned.

Sect. 24. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever it may be necessary to call into actual service any part of the militia, in case of a rebellion or invasion of this or any of the adjoining states, then it shall and may be lawful for the president or vice-president in council to order into actual service such part of the militia, by classes, of the city of Philadelphia, or of any county or counties, as the exigency may require. Provided, That the part so called doth not exceed four classes of the militia of the county or counties so called out; and provided also, that such counties shall not be again called upon to furnish any more militia, until an equal number of classes of the militia of the other counties respectively be first called; unless the danger of an invasion from Indians or others should make it necessary to keep in reserve the militia of such county or counties for their own immediate defence.

Sect. 25. And to the end that the militia when called by classes shall be properly officered, the following order is hereby directed and enjoined, that is to say;

For the first draft. The captain of the first company, the lieutenant of the second, and the ensign of the fourth.

Second draft. The captain of the second company, the lieutenant of the first, and the ensign of the third.

Third draft. The captain of the third company, the lieutenant of the fourth, and the ensign of the second.

Fourth draft. The fourth captain, the lieutenant of the third company, and the ensign of the first.

Fifth draft. The fifth captain, the lieutenant of the sixth company, and the ensign of the eighth.

Sixth draft. The sixth captain, the lieutenant of the fifth company, and the ensign of the seventh.

Seventh draft. The captain of the seventh company, the lieutenant of the eighth, and the ensign of the sixth.

Eighth draft. The captain of the eighth company, the lieutenant of the seventh, and the ensign of the fifth.

Non-commissioned officers to take tour of duty with the commissioned officers.

And the field officers of battalions in the city of Philadelphia, and in each county of this state shall be divided in like manner, and each class to be considered as a detachment from different corps, liable to serve two months and no longer, and to be relieved by the class next in numerical order, the relief to arrive at least two days before the expiration of the term of the class to be relieved; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the supreme executive council from employing or calling out part of any class or any company or companies, battalion or battalions, without respect to this rule, whenever the exigency is too sudden to allow the assembling of the scattered militia which compose the particular classes; and the service of the persons so called out shall be accounted as part of their tour of duty; and the militia in actual service shall receive the same pay and rations as continental troops; their pay to commence two days before marching, and receive pay and rations at the rate of fifteen miles per day on their return home.

Sect. 26. And whereas the militia, when called into actual service, are not entitled to any bounty, such as cloathing, at the public expence; and therefore their reward is not equal to that of the regular troops:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when the militia or any detachment thereof are called out on duty, each non-commissioned officer and private shall receive such a sum as, including the continental pay, will amount to the price of common labour for the time of service given, to be drawn from the treasury by the paymasters of the militia from time to time appointed; and the officers, whose duty it may be, are hereby required to make out separate pay-rolls of the said bounty; and that all commissioned officers shall, over and above the pay established from time to time by the honourable Congress, receive the same bounty which a private shall receive.

Sect. 27. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That at each quarter sessions of the peace of the city, and in the several counties throughout the state, the price of common labour, then current in the said city and counties respectively, shall be enquired into and ascertained; and the justices, or a majority of them attending the said courts, are hereby required to fix and determine what is the average price of common labour at that time by the day; which price, so determined by the said justices, shall be considered as a rate by which all fines shall be determined for neglects or omissions of militia duty during and from that time to the end of the next quarter sessions of the peace; and the said justices are hereby required to make out a certificate of the price so determined for the lieutenants of the said city and counties respectively, under their hands and seals.

Sect. 28. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any class or classes of the militia shall be called to perform any tour of duty, the lieutenant or sub-lieutenant shall cause each and every person so called, to be notified of such call, at least three days before the time of assembling the said militia, by a written or printed notice being delivered to him personally, or left at his house or usual place of abode, by some officer, or other fit person employed for that purpose by the commanding officer of said company: and any person refusing or neglecting to perform such tour of duty shall pay, for each and every day he shall so neglect or refuse, the price of one day's labour; and in case he shall be possessed of such estate as is herein after mentioned, shall pay such additional sum as by this act is farther directed.

Sect. 29. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the master or mistress of any apprentice, and the father or mother of any minor, liable to serve in the militia, who shall refuse or neglect to attend as aforesaid, such minor being in the service of his father or mother, master or mistress, they shall be respectively accountable for the fine or fines so incurred by such minor or apprentice.

Sect. 30. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no mariner or seaman shall be subject to the fines and penalties of this act for not performing militia duties, if such mariner or seaman is in actual employ by being shipped for a voyage, or absent at sea.

Sect. 31. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the militia of this state, whilst in the actual service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as the federal army: Provided, that upon any transgression or offence of a militia man, whether officer or private, against the rules and regulations of the federal army, the cause shall be tried and determined by a court-martial of the militia of this state; and that it shall be in the power of the president of the supreme executive council, or in case of his absence, of the commanding officer of the militia, to mitigate, suspend or pardon, any punishment to which any militia man may be sentenced by a general court-martial.

Sect. 32. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any delinquent shall neglect or refuse to pay the fine for an omission of performing his tour of militia duty, within five days after the appeal herein after mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for the lieutenant or any sub-lieutenant to issue his warrant to the sheriff, or any constable or other fit person that he can procure, to levy the said fine, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, lands and tenements, together with seven and a half per cent. and the charges of keeping the distress, in full for his trouble for levying, selling and collecting; which said distress and sale shall be made according to the directions of the law for levying and selling goods and chattels distrained for rent; but if no such goods and chattels, lands and tenements can be found, then to seize and take the body of such offender, and commit him to the common jail or some other place of close confinement, for the space of four months, unless he sooner pays the said fine; and no process shall issue to stay the execution of such warrant, unless in case of the seizure of real estates. Provided always, That if any person shall think himself aggrieved in the seizure of his lands and tenements, he may enter an appeal before the justices of the next court of common pleas for said county, and on the party's giving sufficient security, within six days next after any lands and tenements shall be seized or distrained as aforesaid, to prosecute such appeal with effect, the justices shall receive the same and stay further process; and the said justices shall return every such appeal on the first day of the next term, and the court shall direct a trial by a jury of the country as in cases of debt, whose verdict shall be final and conclusive; and except in extraordinary cases, of which the court shall judge, all such appeals shall be tried at the term to which such returns shall be made: Provided also, That in case real estate be sold as aforesaid, such sale shall be made by the sheriff of the county, who shall make a sufficient deed for the same, and put the purchaser into possession thereof.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

From the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

UPON PUBLIC DEBTS AND TAXES.

'TIS now some time since I have troubled you, or the public, with my speculations: I again ask to be indulged a few words upon pecuniary affairs. Our public debts are large, and our taxes are and must necessarily be pretty high; and we must exert ourselves to discharge our public debts as fast as we can. I would gladly put my countrymen (some I mean who need it) upon their guard, and prevent their incapacitating themselves to pay taxes, by their purchasing superfluities, and going into a prodigal way of living. I am sorry to find many of our common sort of people inclined to live above their income, so as to involve themselves in debt. Too many have lavished away their money which they easily obtained, and are now beginning to run in debt to support themselves in luxury. Many of our people, those that had any prudence, who were seven years ago considerably in debt, have in the flow of money that has been of late freed themselves from their private debts. After having so easily paid our private debts, 'tis pity we should needlessly and foolishly involve ourselves again. We have found by experience, that we can, with good œsonomy, live within ourselves, with very few European goods, and with very little West-India produce. I am sorry to hear that some families are already beginning to hire money to buy foreign goods at the extravagant price they must give for them. I fear some people think, that when the war is over, and merchants goods flow in upon us, we may indulge ourselves in all the luxuries of dress and bodily appetite. But, my friends, the case must be far otherwise. We must be very frugal, live as much as possible within ourselves, live low, and spare what we can, not to buy superfluities, but to pay our public debts, which we have necessarily contracted by the war. 'Tis of great importance that the body of our people, the farmers and tradesmen, should live in character, live frugally, live independent, support themselves without running enormously into debt. On farmers and tradesmen the hopes of our country are chiefly built: Those are the most useful members of society. The king and nobles are served from the field: Manufacturers produce our cloathing, and other articles of use and conveniency. Much the greater part of our inhabitants ought to consist of farmers and manufacturers. These properly œconomized, rightly employed and encouraged, will make a country flourish. By these our taxes must principally be paid: From this body of men our military forces must chiefly be drawn; and I might add, that by the before-mentioned useful members of society, the freedom of our elections, and consequently the freedom of our country, will and must be supported: For those that are very opulent, and those that are dependently poor, will in general rather destroy, than preserve the freedom of elections, and the freedom of our country. Should a considerable number of our farmers and tradesmen, by mistake, pride, or folly, run into debt, become bankrupt, and a considerable number of those occupations fail, it would be an unspeakable damage to our country. I would therefore intreat my fellow countrymen to preserve their station, live frugal, not involve themselves in private debts, nor bring themselves into a dependance upon others. Should the war cease, we must not expect to flow in ease and luxury immediately. We have been engaged in an important struggle, which is not so much for ourselves as for posterity. We must not expect the principal advantages of this contest to come in our day. Our children will reap the agreeable effects. We may well sustain all those difficulties for the sake of posterity. Is it not common for parents to labour and toil, deny themselves of rest, and go through innumerable hardships for the sake of their children, and that with all freedom? And shall not we chearfully bear all the difficulties of this war, that our posterity may be free, may flourish, may enjoy a land of liberty and religion, as well as plenty? What hardships have our pious ancestors endured to give us a quiet settlement and retreat in this land? We have in this war been laying the foundation of great good; we may well bear a little difficulty for such a glorious end. Nor do I mean to lead you to think that we shall be depressed beyond measure; we may live comfortably and yet discharge our debts, if we will be frugal, will live within ourselves, live as we have done three years past. Taxes must be as high as industrious frugal farmers and tradesmen can well pay, without reducing them so as to prevent their managing business to advantage. The idle, the prodigal, those that are not frugal, must and will sink and come to nothing, and the loss to the public will not be great; but the industrious and frugal must not be taxed to oblige them to sell land, or utensils, so as to prevent their carrying on their business to advantage. As we too long neglected suitable taxation, so some may now fear that we proceed too fast; but I think we need not fear. One hundreth part of our estate will pay one year's tax, and also support the war one year. And shall we be unwilling to part with one hundreth part of our estate to defend our land and secure our priveleges? It will require prudence in our legislature to lay taxes in the most suitable and satisfactory manner. There have been some difficulties and some uneasiness attending our late method of taxing. I would propose to consideration, whether it would not be better for every one to pay a certain part of all his estate; suppose the hundreth or two hundreth part of his estate, real and personal. Would not this be more

equitable and satisfactory to the country in general? Thoſe that are rich can live well with ninety-nine parts of their eſtate, and the poor would not much feel the loſs of one hundreth part of what they have. A few certainties ſhould firſt take place to lighten the whole, and then a certain part of every mans eſtate might be required. I know there would be ſeveral objections to this method. As that it would be difficult to come at the worth and value of ſome mens eſtates; that ſome would not care the world ſhould know how rich or how poor they are; that the method would be diſagreeable to rich people, and diſoblige ſo great a number of perſons of importance, as would be a damage to the public. I think the anſwers to all theſe are ſo eaſy that it would be improper for me to ſpend time to exhibit them; and think it ſufficient to have ſuggeſted the method to conſideration. Some other obſervations upon our public debts I muſt defer to another opportunity. EUMENES.

P. S. If it ſhould be thought that what I have ſaid tends to diminiſh merhandize, and the importation of foreign goods, ſo as to be a damage to the country, I anſwer, that I am well ſenſible of the importance of a foreign trade towards enriching a country. But I would obſerve, that a foreign trade muſt be proportioned to the internal produce of the country. We muſt be able to export as much as we import, and we ought to export a little more. A briſk foreign trade can be carried on only by a plentiful country produce, and home manufactures If country productions are diminiſhed, foreign trade will feel it in double proportion; becauſe a country can ſubſiſt upon a ſcanty produce, even when they have little or nothing to exchange with the merchant for exportation. Therefore a foreign trade will feel a diminiſhed country produce, more than the country itſelf. There is but little danger of preventing the irruption of merchants goods, for people in general are ready to buy as much, and rather more, than they are able to pay; and to encourage them to buy beyond their abilities, will be a damage to the merchant in the end. E.

BOSTON, *March* 20.

We hear that a prize ſhip, laden with 18,000 buſhels of black oats, bound from England for Georgia, is taken by a New-London privateer, and ſafe arrived at Newport.

Captain Adams, who arrived here on Saturday, brings the following intelligence:

That he ſailed from Martinico the 22d of February; two days before he ſailed, Count de Gras and Admiral Picquet arrived from a cruize with nine ſail of the line, and joined ſix ſail more which lay at Martinico: The day before he ſailed, a ſhip arrived from Bordeaux, in 45 days paſſage, and brought advice, that Admiral Shaffo lay at the Iſle of Rhee, with 16 ſail of the line, a fleet of merchantmen and tranſports, with 10,000 troops on board, deſtined for Martinico. That Admiral Arbuthnot, with part of his fleet, were blown off the coaſt of Carolina, and had arrived at St. Chriſtophers. The fleet from France were daily expected when he left Martinico.

March 30. Saturday laſt arrived at New-London a letter of marque ſloop, of 10 guns, from St. Kitts bound to New-York, with eighty hogſheads of rum, prize to the Privateer ſhip ----, Capt. Smedley, from New-London.

Friday laſt arrived at Marblehead a prize Ship of about 250 tons burthen, laden with 1600 barrels of flour and 1400 barrels of beef and pork. She was one of a fleet of victuallers bound from Europe to New-York, and taken by the Aurora, belonging to Newbury Port.

By this prize we learn, that a motion had been made in the Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain, for declaring the American Colonies independent, but was carried in the negative by a majority of 52.----And that after this another motion was made, that as his Excellency John Adams, Eſq; a member of the American Congreſs, had arrived in France, with full power to treat (by approbation of our illuſtrious Allies) relative to a peace, a vote was carried, by a majority of 54, to chooſe a committee to make a report of what might be judged proper to be done at the adjournment of the Britiſh parliament, which was to meet on the 18th of January laſt.

NORWICH, *March* 7.

Laſt Saturday the Hon. General Aſſembly of this State ended their adjourned Seſſions at Hartford. We learn, that they have agreed to raiſe (by voluntary inliſtment, if that can be effected ſoon, otherwiſe by peremptory draft) 1800 men (being this State's quota to fill up the Continental army) they are to have a bounty of five hundred dollars, Continental currency; forty ſhillings per month, in HARD CASH; to have every neceſſary refreſhment; and be held in ſervice until the firſt of January, 1781—They have alſo reſolved to emit 40,000l. paper money, on the faith of the State, to be conſidered equivalent to gold and ſilver; to draw an annual intereſt of five per cent. and remain in circulation only four years---Likewiſe have repealed the noted TENDER ACT, making the Continental money a lawful tender for the payment of old debts, agreeable to the nominal ſum. They have alſo agreed to the ſtipulating of prices of articles, to take place at ſuch a time as the States univerſally agree on. The Governor is veſted with the power of fixing the day, when he is to iſſue his proclamation accordingly. Further, have cauſed to be levied 6 dollars on the pound, on the liſt for 1779, to be paid at three payments, viz. in April, June and September, two dollars each.

WORCESTER, *March* 23.

By ſeveral gentlemen from Boſton, we learn that a veſſel has lately arrived there from England, after a paſſage of about ſix weeks. As the poſt is not arrived from the capital, we are not able to give our readers all the intelligence brought by this veſſel; and ſhall only obſerve, that we are informed, that the Maſter was taken in an American bottom ſome time ago, and carried into England; that he there got favour ſo far as to be appointed to the command of the veſſel before mentioned, which was bound to New-York, with a number of others, with ſtores, &c. for the Britiſh army, but being ſeparated from the other veſſels in a gale of wind, he bore away for Boſton, where he arrived; it is ſaid that the Britiſh papers, brought by him, contain an account of a warm engagement between the Spaniſh and Engliſh fleets off Gibraltar, wherein the former had four frigates taken, and four belonging to the latter blew up; that the Spaniards had quitted their attack upon that place, and the Engliſh had reinforced the garriſon; that great preparations were making for war in ſeveral parts of Europe; that no force of conſequence was like to be ſent to America this ſpring; that Great-Britain had not got any aſſiſtance from foreign powers, but that they expected it; and that a defenſive war would be carried on for the preſent by Great-Britain in America.

PROVIDENCE, *in Rhode-Iſland, March* 25.

The maſter of a veſſel arrived at Newport in 21 days from Guadaloupe reports, that two tranſports with troops, being part of the fleet which ſailed from New-York the 26th of December, have been captured and carried into that iſland; alſo that 35 ſail of them had arrived at St. Chriſtophers, much damaged by the ſevere ſtorm that happened ſoon after they left New-York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *March* 27.

We hear from the northward, that two ſmall parties of the enemy, Indians and Tories, have lately appeared in Tryon county, and at Skeenſborough, and done ſome miſchief,---at the firſt place, burnt a houſe and carried off five priſoners; at the laſt, ſurpriſed and taken 13 of the militia, but theſe accounts are not fully authenticated.

TRENTON, *April* 5.

Laſt week a party of the enemy landed at Tenton Falls, in Monmouth county, and carried off 6 or 7 of the inhabitants priſoners.---Another ſmall party, which landed at Middletown, carried off a Mr. Bowne, who had but three days before been exchanged, and juſt returned home.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 12.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight died Mrs. ANN SMITH, the wife of WILLIAM SMITH, of this city, Phyſician.------ She was deſcended of an ancient and reſpectable family; and with a diſpoſition peculiarly amiable, and in her deportment exemplary and engaging, ſhe availed herſelf of ſuperior natural and acquired accompliſhments to diffuſe a conſtant beam of happineſs through the ſeveral connexions of ſocial and domeſtic life.-----Her remains were accompanied to the Preſbyterian burying-ground in Arch-ſtreet, by a very reſpectable number of her friends, who knew her merits when living, and now lament her death.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-town, dated April 6.

"I have juſt received intelligence of the ſailing of the Britiſh fleet out at Sandy-Hook yeſterday morning. They conſiſted of ten ſhips and ſeven brigs. The troops on board are the 42d regiment, one battalion of the guards, the Anſpach regiment, Lord Rawden's brigade and Simcoe's foot, amounting in the whole to about 2000. There is not one horſe gone on board. They are convoyed by the Rainbow, the Delight and the Swift brig, and it is ſaid they expect to be met with at ſea by the Galatea and Thames frigates, which left New York laſt week with the packet. It is reported that Sir H. Clinton's heavy baggage is gone in the fleet."

The Dean frigate has ſent into Boſton a prize ſhip, with 400 hogſheads of Jamaica ſpirit, bound for New-York.

Extract of a Letter from Bilboa, dated February 1, 1780.

"We are ſorry to ſay that an unlucky accident has happened to eight ſail of Spaniſh line, who cruized off Gibralter; they, being ſeparated from ſome others, fell in with Rodney's fleet of twenty one of the line, and a number of frigates. The Spaniſh Admiral, Mr. Langara, endeavoured to get away, but finding it impracticable, he determined to engage; and there followed a moſt deſperate engagement from two o'clock in the afternoon, until four the next morning. We have but an imperfect account as yet, but we hear that four of the Spaniards got into Cadiz, one, the St. Domigo, was blown up, and two or three were taken, quite unfit for ſervice; ſhould the bearer be detained till next poſt, will inform your Excellency at foot. This affair happened on the 10th ult. and on the 13th, a fleet of twenty-four ſail of the line ſailed in queſt of the Engliſh, ſo that ſome farther event is daily expected, and wiſh ſincerely may prove ſucceſsful to the allies of the States. Six of the Spaniſh men of war were engaged with all the Engliſh fleet, and there are but three miſſing. The engagement does the greateſt honor to this nation, as they diſabled half the enemy's."

The Alliance, Capt. Paul Jones, is ſafe at Corunna, and Captain Cunningham along with him.

Sunday laſt arived here, in 22 days from St. Croix, the brig Pallas, Captain Walk, loaded with rum and ſalt.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals have appointed WILLIAM BRADFORD, jun. Eſq; Regiſter and Clerk of ſaid Court.

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-houſe in this city, on Monday, the twenty-fourth inſtant.

Trenton, April 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the LAWS of the laſt SITTING of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY are publiſhed, and ready to be delivered.

ISAAC COLLINS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In Second-ſtreet, four Doors above Race-ſtreet,

AN ORATION, delivered March 16, 1780, before the Patron, Vice-Preſidents and Members of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Uſeful Knowledge: By TIMOTHY MATLACK, Eſq; a Member of the ſaid Society, and Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennſylvania.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT one hundred and fifty acres of GOOD WOOD-LAND, in Burlington county, New-Jerſey, on Mount-Holly Creek, and very near the town. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

To be ſold by public Vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, on Friday, the 14th inſtant, at Ten o'Clock,

A Quantity of Sails and Rigging, Chain-plates, *&c. &c.* ¶

Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, April 8, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, in the night of the 26th of February, the houſe of Dr. George De Benneville, ſen. and robbed of the following goods, viz. one ſilver watch with a china face, maker's name John Lind, Philadelphia, number unknown, the letters G B in a cypher engraved on the outſide caſe; two pair of plain ſilver ſhoe buckles; one pair of plain ſilver knee-buckles; one ſilver ſtock-buckle, and a ſilver ſmelling-box, gilt on the inſide. Whoever ſecures the thief and goods, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for any of them, paid by

§ GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, ſenior.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in Plainfield Townſhip, in the County of Northampton, on the 16th of November laſt, A BLACK HORSE, about 7 or 8 Years old, neither Brand nor Ear-mark, with a ſmall Star on his Forehead, about 13 Hands high, and is a natural Trotter. The Owner is deſired to come, prove Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

March 30, 1780. ¶ JOHN KELLY.

IN CONGRESS, July 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the Legiſlature of the State of North-Carolina have repreſented, that from the difficulties of communicating intelligence in that State, and the remote ſituation of many of its inhabitants, it was impoſſible that they ſhould receive ſeaſonable notice to carry the money of the emiſſions of May the 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, to the proper office by the time limited by Congreſs, and have therefore requeſted Congreſs to grant ſuch farther time for that purpoſe, that the inhabitants of the ſaid State may not be injured: AND WHEREAS it is alſo repreſented to Congreſs that many perſons in the different States have been prevented by unforeſeen cauſes from complying with the ſaid reſolution: AND WHEREAS it was not the intention of Congreſs that individuals poſſeſſed of the ſaid bills ſhould ſuſtain any farther inconvenience than ſuch as aroſe from the neceſſary cautions againſt counterfeits:

Reſolved therefore, That all bills of the ſaid emiſſions which ſhall be brought into the Continental Loan-Offices, before the firſt day of January next, ſhall at the election of the owners be received either on loan or to be exchanged for other bills; and that the ſame rules and precautions as are provided for regiſtering, certifying and defacing the bills of the ſaid emiſſions received by the reſpective Commiſſioners of the Loan-Offices before the firſt day of June laſt, be obſerved in reſpect to all bills of the ſaid emiſſions which ſhall be brought in by virtue of this reſolution.

Provided that each holder of ſuch bills ſhall previouſly take the following oath or affirmation, and cauſe to be delivered to the reſpective Commiſſioners of the Continental Loan-Offices a certificate thereof, ſigned by the Magiſtrate adminiſtering the ſame: "I do ſwear (or ſolemnly affirm) that dollars, of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, of the following numbers and denominations, viz. were my property or in my poſſeſſion on the firſt of June, 1779, or at the time of my being informed of the reſolution of Congreſs of the ſecond of January, 1779, for taking the ſaid emiſſions out of circulation, and were not obtained directly or indirectly at a diſcount."

That the Commiſſioners of the Continental Loan-Offices be authoriſed to pay off the indented certificates which they ſhall have iſſued for exchanging bills of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, to any perſons to whom ſuch certificates may be indorſed, provided that each indorſement ſhall be witneſſed by a Magiſtrate:

That the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral Continental Loan-Offices make returns to the Board of Treaſury, immediately after the firſt day of January next, of the amount of the Bills received in their reſpective offices after the ſaid firſt day of June to be exchanged as aforeſaid, and that for this purpoſe proper bills be lodged at the ſaid offices within ſixty days from and after the firſt day of January aforeſaid.

March 28, 1780.

Reſolved, That the reſolution of the 2d of July, 1779, granting further time for bringing in Bills of Credit of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, called out of circulation by the reſolution of the 2d of January, 1779, except the providing clauſe, be revived and extended to the firſt day of January next;

That all bills of the ſaid emiſſions not brought in by or before the ſaid firſt day of January next, be afterwards irredeemable.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL are deſired to attend the Annual Election of Twelve Managers and a Treaſurer, to be held, according to Law, on the Firſt Day of May next, between the Hours of Two and Six in the Afternoon, at ſaid Hoſpital.

GEORGE HABACKER,

HAS FOR SALE, at a NEW STORE in Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, near Col. Farmer's.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

SPIRITS, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, Gin, Anniſeed, Cordials, Coffee, Cotton, Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar, Muſcovado and Spaniſh Ditto, Bohea and Souchong Teas, a few Buſhels of excellent coarſe Salt, good Oak Scantling ſeaſoned, and ſundry other Articles.

WHEREAS a certain Perſon, named Patrick M'Croſſon, did, ſome Time in October laſt, in an unlawful and unbecoming Manner, drive and leave a COW on the Premiſes of the Subſcriber, in Eaſt-Marlborough Townſhip, Cheſter County, State of Pennſylvania: Theſe are therefore to deſire the ſaid Patrick M'Croſſon forthwith to take ſaid Cow away, and pay the Coſts and Charges which have accrued, otherwiſe he may expect I ſhall take a due Courſe of Law to ſell ſaid Cow.

April 4, 1780. ¶ SILAS HARRY.

New-London Townſhip, Cheſter County, March 27, 1780.

WHEREAS my Wife Mary eloped from my Bed and Board on Tueſday, the 21ſt of March inſt. out of Stubbornneſs, and I have great Reaſon to believe ſhe will contract Debts: I therefore forewarn all and every Perſon or Perſons not to credit her for any Sum whatſoever on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts contracted by her after the date hereof.

¶ WILLIAM STEEL.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

LOST yeſterday, off a horſe at Mr. James Hunter's, a pair of SADDLEBAGS, containing amongſt other articles of wearing apparel, three ſhirts, almoſt new, unmarked; two pair of white ſilk ſtockings, one pair of them marked W. S. and ſome handkerchiefs, containing alſo a pocket-book, a book of accounts, a bundle of papers, of conſequence to the owner, but of no value to any other perſon, a letter directed to Robert Morris, Eſq; of Philadelphia, encloſing eight Loan Office Certificates, granted in Philadelphia, as follows: Four Certificates in the Name of Thomas Leiper, No. 918, No. 919, No. 920, and No. 921, for 600 dollars each, dated January 24, 1778; four ditto in the name of Matthew Irwine, dated November 13, 1777, No. 553, for 1000 dollars, No. 1149, No. 1150, and 1158, for 600 dollars each. Loſt alſo from the holſters on the ſaid horſe, a pair of ſcrew barrelled Piſtols, inlaid and mounted with ſilver. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the Piſtols, and of the Bags with their contents, and proportionably for any part of them. A large part eſpecially will be paid for the books and papers, by Mr. James Hunter, or the ſubſcriber at Frederickſburg. *March* 4. P. BLACKBOURN.

Juſt imported and to be ſold, Wholeſale and Retail, by
WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
In Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King, the following
GOODS, viz.

BLUE and brown broadcloths; brown and green ratinets, halfthicks and ſerges; Ruſſia ſheeting; Ruſſia ravens duck; Iriſh linens; German dowlas; Brittannias; 3-4ths, 7-8ths and apron wide cotton and linen checks; light and dark ground cottons, calicoes and chintz; green and blue moreens; yard wide diaper; mock marſeilles; Marſeilles petticoat patterns; cotton and linen handkerchiefs; black and coloured 7-8ths and yd. wide Barcelona ditto; ſpotted and flowered bandanoe ditto; ſilk romal ditto; black, white, pink, green, and blue perſians and ſarſnets; black and white modes, ſattins, taffeties and mantuas; an elegant aſſortment of Chineſe, ſartin, paduaſoy, and other ribbands; womens black and white ſilk mitts; black and coloured ſewing ſilk; plain and figured cyprus, chain and trimming gauzes; millanetts; gauze handkerchiefs; a great variety of book and other muſlins; cambricks and lawns; humhums; mens and womens white kid gloves; ſcarf twiſt, different colours; Scotch and ſtitching threads; coat and quality bindings; tapes and bobbins; table cloths and napkins; worſted, yarn and thread hoſe; worſted breeches patterns; ſham-buck and ſplit-bone knives and forks; ſingle and double bolted padlocks; belt cupboard, cheſt, and ſtock locks; files of various ſorts; braſs furniture for bureau deſks; iron and braſs deſk, cupboard, table, cheſt, butt, H and HL hinges; braſs picture hooks, and cloak pins; ſhoemakers awlblades and tacks; wood ſcrews, ſcrew pullies and marking irons; claw hammers; Barlow and other penknives; cutteau, piſtol cap and ſeal end pocket ditto; razors and ſciſſars; round and ſquare chapes; plated, pinchbeck and other ſhoe and knee buckles; gilt buttons; ſleeve buttons; thimbles; pins and needles; an elegant aſſortment of blue and white and enamelled china bowls; hyſon, green, and bohea teas; coffee, chocolate, rice; loaf ſugar; aiſpice, indigo; choice old ſpirits, &c. &c.

N. B. Said SITGREAVES continues to receive GOODS for ſale on Commiſſions as uſual.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1780.

THE following Articles, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, are now in the poſſeſſion of the Subſcriber, *viz.*

28 yards broad and narrow ſtriped linen, 14 yds. of each.
8½ yards Ruſſia towelling, marked with ink nn½.
4 pieces Brittannia; ſilver for a ſword handle.
8 fine Holland aprons without binding.
1 plain black ſattin cloak, lined with black taffety.
1 plain black taffety ditto, lined with black ſhaloon.

Any perſon having loſt any of the above articles, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again. † JOHN ORD.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 25th inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, near the Northern Liberty Ferry, Philadelphia, a valuable MARE, about ſix or ſeven years old, near fifteen hands high, broad and well made, of a dun or mouſe colour, but more light about the noſe and between the legs behind, a dark mane and tail, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, branded T on the near ſhoulder, and G on the buttock, hardly to be ſeen, paces and trots both very natural, her back ſore with boils, and ſome hairs off near her ſhoulders. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have Two Hundred Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges, and One Hundred for the thief, paid by

March 27, 1780. § JOSHUA GIBSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS William Cicel, heretofore of Longcombe, in the county of Oxford, in Great-Britain, carpenter, deceaſed, did in his life time purchaſe of William Penn, Eſq; a right to locate five hundred acres of land, with lot and liberty land appurtenant thereto, in any part of Pennſylvania unappropriated, which was on or about the year of our Lord 1681. And whereas ſome perſon hath lately ſet up a pretended claim to the ſame, as the ſubſcriber hath been informed, Therefore notice is hereby given, to forewarn all perſons from purchaſing of any ſuch pretended claimant, any part of the ſaid five hundred acres of land, located or unlocated; alſo the lot and liberty land appurtenant to the ſame, as all ſuch pretended claims and titles ſet up to the land and premiſes aforeſaid will be diſputed by the ſubſcriber, according to the powers veſted in him for that purpoſe, and as the laws of the ſtate of Pennſylvania direct.

JOHN LEE, agent for the heirs of William Cicel, the original purchaſer.

Mount-Pleaſant, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, March 20, 1780. ¶

March 24, 1780.

WHEREAS a certain perſon, who calls himſelf John Conly, was detected in proffering a Watch for ſale, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, did make his eſcape from the ſign of the Leopard, in Eaſton, Cheſter county, on the night of the 8th inſtant, and left a Bundle of Clothes, conſiſting of a coat, jacket, ſhirts, ſtocks, and ſtockings; the whole ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as he abſconded in a very clandeſtine manner. The ſaid Conly is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, brown hair, tied behind; had on a brown coat, ſtriped ſhirt, leather breeches, yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Any perſon that has loſt the ſaid goods, or any of them, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the aforeſaid ſign, within four weeks from this date, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, otherwiſe they will be ſold to pay the charges, by

¶ JOHN EVANS.

N. B. The owner of the Watch hath ſince come and proved it, and taken it away.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber rides Poſt from Lancaſter to Philadelphia once a week; he ſets out from Lancaſter on Tueſdays, and returns on Fridays; thoſe who chooſe to ſubſcribe for the papers may find him at his houſe, in Queen-ſtreet, oppoſite John Kuhn's, late Tavern-keeper. Letters will be forwarded at one dollar each for a ſubſcriber, and three for a non-ſubſcriber. Thoſe who have any letters to ſend from Philadelphia to Lancaſter may find him at the King of Pruſſia, in Market-ſtreet. The Public may depend on a punctual performance of all matters entruſted to the care of their humble ſervant, MICHAEL RINHARD.

W-RAPPING PAPER,
By the REAM,
To be SOLD, by
HALL & SELLERS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Turner's Lane, in the Northern Liberties, about 3 miles from the city, a dark brown MARE, pretty old, with a ſtar in her forehead, her hind legs white, four white ſpots on her back and a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, in one month from the date hereof, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, by ‡ JOSEPH BASKET.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the thirteenth inſtant, from the door of the Subſcriber's Coach houſe, at the back of the Miniſter Plenipotentiary's houſe, a light Engliſh bodied WAGGON, with hoop tire, of a remarkable thickneſs, the pole hung very low, iron rings at the ends of the axle-trees. Whoever will give information, ſo that the thief may be apprehended and the waggon recovered, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

March 14, 1780. ‖ HENRY GURNEY.

BROKE GOAL, on Saturday night, the 26th of February, a certain JAMES M'FARLAND, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; had on when he went off, a brown regimental coat, faced with red, and buckſkin breeches. Alſo GEORGE TAYLOR, about ſix feet high, fair complexion. And RICHARD MATTHEWS, about five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion: Both dreſſed in light coloured cloth coats, and white cloth waiſtcoats: They are deſerters from Burgoyne's troops, and were taken up making their way to New-York. A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, is hereby offered to any perſon who will ſecure the above-mentioned James M'Farland: He was committed for receiving ſtolen goods.

March 22, 1780. ‖ JAMES GREGG, Goaler.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away the 26th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living on Robinſon's Run, within 15 miles of Fort Pitt, a Negroe man, named GARSHOM, about 22 years of age, about 3 feet 8 inches high, the white of his eyes remarkably yellow, he makes a dent or hollow in one of his cheeks when he laughed; had on, when he went away, a lincey hunting ſhirt, tow body ſhirt, a felt hat with a pewter button; he lived ſome time with Mr. Patterſon Bell, and one Mr. Parks, in Cheſter county, and with Mr. Jonathan Meredith, in Philadelphia; he underſtands ſomething of tanning and currying, and has drove a team. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. Edward Juſtice, in Cæcil county, Maryland, or to Mr. John Bedin, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, or ſecures him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges

March 28, 1780. JOHN M'DONNALD.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, on the 5th of this inſtant March, two HORSES, the one a cheſtnut ſorrel, about 12 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, and about 14 hands high; the other a ſorrel, about 10 years old, with a blaze in his forehead, both hind feet white, and about the ſame highth of the other; both natural trotters. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. WILLIAM GLADEN. ¶

Northumberland, March 14, 1780.

TO be ſold at public ſale, by the ſubſcriber, in the town of Northumberland, on the firſt day of May next, 1ſt. No. 40, a corner lot, ſituate on King-ſtreet and Front-ſtreet, near the Market-place, with a good ſtill-houſe, a pump, and all diſtilling utenſils. 2d. No. 39, ſituate on the north ſide of King-ſtreet, with a compleat brew-houſe, malt-houſe, kitchen and barn, a good pump, a kettle of 20 barrels, and all brewing utenſils in good order. 3d. No. 38, with a good dwelling-houſe, two ſtories, a good garret and cellar, the whole well finiſhed. 4th. No. 10, ſituate in Water-ſtreet near King-ſtreet, with a good ſtill-houſe, pump in good repair; together with ſeveral lots in a good ſituation, not improved; alſo ſundry out lots, &c. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale, by PHILIP FRICK. ¶

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

TREASURY OFFICE, April 1, 1780.

FOR the information of ſuch perſons as have buſineſs with the Board of Treaſury of the United States, Notice is hereby given, that the hours appointed to receive applications are from twelve at noon to two, and from four to five in the afternoon.

J. L. CLARKSON, Clerk.

To be ſold at private ſale, by the ſubſcriber, at his ſmith's ſhop, in Second-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet,

A Compleat HORSE-MILL, for grinding all ſorts of grain, with two ſetts of ſtones (one pair entirely new) boulting-cloth, boulting-cheſt, &c. The whole in good order.-----He will alſo ſell a horſe, uſed to go in the Mill. For further information, apply to

¶ LEWIS PRAHL.

A BRICKMAKER with a good SETT of HANDS, may have conſtant Buſineſs, either on his own Account or in Company. For further Information, apply in Trenton to

STACY POTTS.

To be SOLD into the Country,

A DUTCH SERVANT MAN, about 18 years of age, has near three years to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‖

Philadelphia, April 4, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur and Andrew Elliot, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the intereſt and eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur and Andrew Elliot, in the following tracts and parcels of lands, viz. No. 1, One lot in Spring-Garden, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 36 feet, and 140 feet deep, with two brick tenements in front, and two wooden tenements back; No 2, A brick tenement and lot of ground, on Fourth-ſtreet continued northward and Hickory-lane, containing about 5 acres, late of John Parrock:----Samuel Shoemaker, No. 1, A tract of land in Eaſt Northern Liberties, containing about 76 acres, on Point-no-Point road, with 16 acres of bank meadow, and two brick tenements and other improvements thereon; No. 2, One lot in Kenſington, on Greenwood Lane, containing about 3 acres; No. 3, A lot near Frankford road, containing about an acre and a quarter:----John Butcher, A tract of land in Blockley townſhip, of about 56 acres, with improvements, ſituate on the River Schuylkill:----Peter Arthur, One lot in the Diſtrict of Southwark, fronting on Plumb-ſtreet 15 feet, and in depth 90 feet:----Andrew Elliot, No. 1, About 8 acres of meadow on Glouceſter-Point road; No. 2, A tract or piece of land on the Lower-Ferry road, containing about 35 acres; No. 3, A tract or piece of land in the Northern Liberties, on the Ridge road, containing about 40 acres; No. 4, A lot of 10 acres and an half, adjoining the above, late belonging to Andrew Elliot and wife: All of which will be ſold, at the Court-Houſe in Philadelphia, on the 5th day of May next. The ſales will continue from day to day until the whole be diſpoſed of. The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed. And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the 10th day after the ſale, viz. the 15th of May, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after the ſale, viz. the 5th of June, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of this Commonwealth.

The ſale to begin at Ten o'clock.

GEORGE SMITH,)
WILLIAM M'MULLIN,) Agents.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain perſon, by the name of John Allen, an Engliſhman, came into the neighbourhood of Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, under the character of a deſerter from the Britiſh army, and has fraudulently and feloniouſly taken and bore away from the ſubſcriber, the 13th inſtant, a certain GREY GELDING, about 5 years old, near 15 hands high, ſhort docked and ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, well trimmed, moſt naturally trots and canters, but can pace, carries well, and is a complete hackney.

The aforeſaid John Allen is about ſix feet high, about 28 years of age, of a ſlender boney make, has brown hair, black beard, and ruddy complexion, has a ſcar in the upper part of his noſe, which, he ſays, was occaſioned by a buck ſhot at the battle of Bunker's Hill, alſo a ſcar under his ſhirt collar, on the left ſide of his neck, made by the ſhot of a muſket ball. He wears a drab great coat, a blue cloſe bodied coat, ſcarlet jacket, leather breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, a ſmall hat bound round, and a black ribband inſtead of a hatband, with a ſilver buckle to it. He was heard of near Lancaſter, and is ſuppoſed to be gone towards Maryland or Virginia.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars paid for each, by the ſubſcriber,

March 21, 1780. ¶ JOHN WILLIAMSON.

N. B. The aforeſaid perſon brought with him into the neighbourhood a horſe and a mare, which he diſpoſed of, and are ſuſpected to be ſtolen alſo. Any perſon applying to the ſubſcriber, proving property to the mare, and paying charges, may have her again.

THOMAS PEARSEY.

JUST OPENED for SALE, at
RICHARD FOOTMAN'S STORE,
In Second-Street, below Market-Street, Philadelphia,
A great VARIETY of
LINENS,

CONSISTING of 7-8 and 3-4 Dowlaſs, Platilla Royal, Brittannias, and Iriſh Linens, Faſhionable chain and plain Gauzes, Modes, Sarſenets, Perſians, Ribbands, Nankeens, elegant Chintz and Calicoes, Cambricks, beſt Hyſon and Souchong Tea. †

N. B. Goods received for Sale on the uſual Commiſſion.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 11th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, between 15 and 16 years old, a ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, natural pacer, and about ſix inches above the tail is a ſpot about the bigneſs of a hand with grey hairs, one plain ſaddle mark, one hip is ſuppoſed to be an inch lower that the other when ſtanding a while, goes a little lame. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Horſe to JAMES CHANNAL, in Philadelphia; NATHAN LEVERING, on the Wiſſahickon road, or JOHN RIGHTER, ſhall have the above reward. *March* 15. ¶

Hunterdon county, State of New-Jerſey, March 23, 1780.

A NEGROE FELLOW

WAS taken up yeſterday, by the ſubſcriber, and is now lodged in Trenton goal; he is a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 30 years of age, ſays he belongs to Mr. John Page, living on Swan Creek, in Kent county, Maryland. The owner of ſaid fellow is hereby notified, that by proving his property and paying charges, he may have him again.

¶ THOMAS STOUT.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL. 1780. THE NUMB. 2601.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT *for the Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

[*Concluded from our laſt.*]

Sect. 33. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no militia man ſhall withdraw himſelf from the company to which he belongs, under the penalty of the value of twenty days labour, to be ſued for and recovered by the commanding officer of the company from which he ſhall ſo withdraw himſelf, before any juſtice of the peace, by action of debt: provided nevertheleſs, that perſons removing out of the bounds of one battalion or company to another, ſhall apply to the commanding officer of the company to which he did belong, who ſhall give him a diſcharge, certifying the claſs to which he belongs, and whether he hath ſerved his tour of duty or not, which certificate the ſaid militia man ſhall produce to the captain or commanding officer of the company in whoſe bounds he next ſettles, within ten days after his ſettlement, under penalty of the value of thirty days labour, to be recovered and applied as aforeſaid: and the captain or commanding officer is hereby required to inroll him in the claſs ſpecified in ſaid certificate.

Sect. 34. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in all caſes of doubt reſpecting the age of any perſon inrolled or intended to be inrolled in the militia, the party queſtioned ſhall prove his age, to the ſatisfaction of the officers of the company within the bounds of which he may reſide, or a majority of them.

Sect. 35. And whereas it is juſt and reaſonable that thoſe who have conſiderable property ſhould pay for the protection of that property, when they do not give their ſervice in facing danger in the field, or bearing any of the neceſſary fatigues attending a military life; and to compel all perſons to give their perſonal ſervice or ſome equivalent therefor, in ſome proportion to ſuch property:

Sect. 36. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every perſon and perſons who are in and by this act required to perform a tour of duty, and have an eſtate, ſhall pay, for neglecting to perform the ſaid tour of duty, in addition to the fine of the price of one day's labour as aforeſaid, the ſum of fifteen ſhillings in every hundred pounds on all his rateable property and occupation, in the manner directed to be aſcertained by an act of aſſembly paſſed the third day of April, 1779, intituled "An act to raiſe the ſupplies for the year 1779;" and as may be directed to be taken by every yearly or other ſtate tax in future.

Sect. 37. And in order that the lieutenant of each county may have the amount of the whole eſtate of each perſon reſiding in ſaid county, although the ſaid eſtate or eſtates may be ſituate in ſome other county or counties, that he the ſaid lieutenant may be able, where the caſe requires it, to levy for the intereſt on the whole, whereſoever lying within this ſtate;

Sect. 38. Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the aſſeſſors of each and every county finding any kind of taxable eſtate within ſaid county, belonging to perſons reſident in ſome other county within the ſtate, ſhall and are hereby required to make out a liſt of the amount of the valuation of ſuch eſtate or eſtates, placing the ſame oppoſite to the name of ſuch proprietor, and once in every year ſend ſuch liſts to the lieutenant of the county where the owner of ſuch eſtate may reſide.

Sect. 39. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the lieutenant of the city of Philadelphia and of the ſeveral counties of this ſtate ſhall have and receive the value of one and a half buſhels of wheat per day, and the ſub-lieutenants for the ſaid city and counties ſhall have and receive the value of one and a quarter buſhels of wheat per day, each, as the ſame ſhall be declared from time to time by the general aſſembly, for their trouble, and for every day in which they ſhall be employed in doing and performing the reſpective duties required by this act; which ſaid ſum or ſums ſhall be reſpectively paid unto them out of the fines incurred by this act.

Sect. 40. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon, called to do a tour of militia duty, to find a ſufficient ſubſtitute, ſuch ſubſtitute having been previouſly claſſed at leaſt ſix months in the company or battalion to which the perſon belongs who hires ſuch ſubſtitute: provided always, that perſons ſerving by ſubſtitute as aforeſaid, if ſaid ſubſtitute ſhall be called in his own turn into actual ſervice, before the term expires which he was to ſerve for his employer, that then the perſon procuring ſuch ſubſtitute ſhall march in his ſaid ſubſtitute's turn, or be liable to pay his fine for neglect, which fine is to be recovered as other fines for neglect of ſerving are by this act directed to be recovered; and that ſons who are not ſubject to the militia law may be admitted as ſubſtitutes for their fathers; and that each ſubſtitute be approved of by the lieutenant or ſub-lieutenant.

Sect. 41. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the lieutenant or one of the ſub-lieutenants ſhall, within ten and not leſs than five days after the marching of any part of the militia, call to his aſſiſtance two freeholders, one of whom ſhall be a juſtice of the peace, to ſit, at the moſt convenient place for the inhabitants of their reſpective diſtricts, (notice having been given of ſuch place in the written or printed ſummons of every militia man:) and ſhall there hear and determine all appeals that may be made by the perſons thinking themſelves aggrieved by any thing done in purſuance of this act; and they are hereby authoriſed and required to grant ſuch relief to ſuch appellant as to them ſhall appear juſt and reaſonable, in conſideration of ſuch inability of body as in the opinion of the court renders him incapable of performing military duty; and each of the ſaid freeholders, before they ſhall ſit on the ſaid appeal, ſhall take the following oath or affirmation, viz. "That he will hear and impartially determine on the caſes of appeal that may be laid before him, agreeable to law, and according to the beſt of his knowledge;" which oath or affirmation the ſaid juſtice, lieutenant or ſub-lieutenant, is hereby impowered and required to adminiſter; and the ſaid juſtice and freeholder ſhall have and receive from the ſaid lieutenant the value of one buſhel of wheat each for every day they ſit on the ſaid appeals; and the ſaid lieutenant and juſtice of the peace ſhall each keep a ſeparate record of the proceedings of ſuch court of appeals.

Sect. 42. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall knowingly ſell, buy, take or exchange, conceal, or otherwiſe receive, any arms, accoutrements, colours or drums, belonging to this ſtate or the United States, on any account or pretence whatſoever, the perſon ſo offending, being convicted thereof, before one or more juſtice or juſtices of the peace of the city or county where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence treble the value of ſuch arms or accoutrements, to be aſcertained by the ſaid juſtice or juſtices, and levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods and chattels by the juſtice or juſtices before whom ſuch offender ſhall be convicted, returning the overplus, if any, on demand, to ſuch offender; and for want of ſuch diſtreſs ſhall commit ſuch offender to the common jail of the county, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, for any term not exceeding three months, unleſs ſuch money ſhall be ſooner paid; and in every ſuch caſe the proof of the property ſhall be made by the poſſeſſor of ſuch arms and accoutrements.

Sect. 43. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no perſon, not being a ſubject of this ſtate, or any of the United States, who already has deſerted, or ſhall hereafter deſert from the enemy in the courſe of the preſent war, ſhall be enrolled in any company of militia of this ſtate, during the preſent conteſt, or be ſubject to any fine or penalty for not ſerving as by this act is required of others.

Sect. 44. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no civil proceſs ſhall be ſerved on any comiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officer or private, at any regimental review or training of any company, or while going to or returning from the place of ſuch review or training.

Sect. 45. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all monies paſſing into the treaſury by virtue of the directions of this act, ſhall be appropriated as a fund for the benefit and relief of ſuch officers and privates of the militia of this ſtate as are or ſhall be wounded and diſabled in ſervice, and of the widows and children of ſuch as have or ſhall fall in battle, or otherwiſe loſe their lives in the ſervice of the ſtate, and ſhall not be conſidered as a revenue for any other purpoſe than that of ſupporting the neceſſary officers for carrying this law into effect, equipping and furniſhing the militia with every neceſſary apparatus for the defence and ſecurity of the ſtate, the ſurplus, if any, to be appropriated in ſuch manner and to ſuch uſes as the aſſembly ſhall from time to time direct and appoint.

Sect. 46. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any commiſſioned officer, non-commiſſioned officer or private militia man of this ſtate, who has loſt or hereafter may loſe a limb in any engagement in the ſervice of this ſtate, or in the ſervice of the United States of America, or be ſo diſabled as to render him incapable of getting a livelihood, he ſhall receive during life, or the continuance of ſuch diſability, a penſion, adequate to the neceſſity of ſuch diſabled officer or private militia man, by the judgment of the orphans court of the county where ſuch diſabled officer or private militia man ſhall dwell or reſide. And every officer or private, diſabled as aforeſaid, ſhall, before be be legally intitled to the penſion above mentioned, produce a certificate upon oath, from the commanding officer who was in the ſame engagement in which he was wounded, or from the officer next in command, or the ſurgeon that attended him; and upon ſuch diſabled officer, non-commiſſioned officer or private militia man's producing ſuch certificate as aforeſaid to the orphans court of the county where ſuch diſabled officer, non-commiſſioned officer or private militia man ſhall dwell or reſide, the ſaid court is hereby enjoined and required, if they are ſatisfied of the truth thereof, to give every ſuch officer or private an order on the lieutenant of the ſaid city or county, for ſuch ſums of money from time to time as to them ſhall appear juſt and neceſſary; provided ſuch ſums of money do not exceed the half pay and rations of ſuch officer or private; and the ſaid lieutenant is hereby enjoined and required to accept and pay the ſaid order, to ſuch officer or private. And the ſaid lieutenant ſhall draw on the ſtate treaſurer, as often as he ſhall have occaſion, for ſuch ſum or ſums of money as he ſhall make appear to the preſident and council to be neceſſary for carrying this proviſo into execution.

Sect. 47. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any officer, non-commiſſioned officer or private militia man, reſiding in this ſtate, having a family, has been killed, ſhall be killed, or ſhall die of his wounds received in the ſervice of this or the United States, a certificate from the commanding or other officer next in rank who was in the ſame engagement in which he was killed or wounded and died of his wounds, being produced to the orphans court, and alſo a certificate from the overſeers of the poor, and two other reputable freeholders of the townſhip, borough, ward or diſtrict, where the family of ſuch deceaſed officer or private militia man ſhall dwell or reſide at that time, ſetting forth the particular circumſtances of ſuch family, the age or ages of the child or children, and the neceſſity of granting them ſome ſupport; the ſaid orphans court, when poſſeſſed of the certificates aforeſaid, is hereby authoriſed to give orders upon the lieutenant of the city or county, for ſuch ſum of money as they may think juſt and neceſſary for the ſupport of ſuch family from time to time.

Provided always, That the ſum of money aforeſaid does not exceed the half pay and rations that ſuch officer, non-commiſſioned officer or private was entitled to at the time of his death.

Sect. 48. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any field or other commiſſioned officer, at any regimental review, or on any other occcaſion when the battalion or company to which he may belong, or in which he holds a command, is paraded in arms, ſhall appear, miſbehave or demean himſelf in an un-officer like manner, he ſhall, for ſuch offence, be caſhiered or puniſhed by fine, at the diſcretion of a general court martial, as the caſe may require, in any ſum not exceeding the price of ſix days labour; and if any non-commiſſioned officer or private ſhall, on any occaſion of parading the company to which he belongs, appear with his arms and accoutrements in an unfit condition, or be found drunk, or ſhall diſobey orders, or uſe any reproachful or abuſive language to his officers or any of them, or ſhall quarrel himſelf, or promote any quarrel among his fellow ſoldiers, he ſhall be diſarmed and put under guard, by order of the commanding officer preſent, until the company is diſmiſſed, and ſhall be fined in any ſum not exceeding the price of ten days labour, nor leſs than one day's labour.

Sect. 49. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if the lieutenant colonel or commanding officer of any battalion ſhall neglect or refuſe to give orders for aſſembling his battalion at the times appointed by this law, or at the direction of the lieutenant or ſub-lieutenant of the city or any county, when the ſaid lieutenant or ſub-lieutenant is thereto commanded by the preſident or vice preſident in council, or in caſe of an invaſion of the city or county to which ſuch battalion belongs, he ſhall be caſhiered and puniſhed by fine at the diſcretion of a general court martial; and if a commiſſioned officer of any company ſhall on any occaſion neglect or refuſe to give orders for aſſembling the company to which he belongs, or any part thereof, at the direction of the lieutenant colonel or commanding officer of the battalion to which ſuch company belongs, he ſhall be caſhiered and puniſhed by fine at the diſcretion of a regimental court-martial; and a non-commiſſioned officer offending in ſuch caſe ſhall be fined in any ſum not exceeding the price of ten days labour.

Sect. 50. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any captain or commanding officer of a company ſhall refuſe or neglect to make out a liſt of the perſons noticed to perform any tour of duty, and ſend or convey the ſame to the lieutenant colonel or commanding officer of the battalion to which ſuch company may belong, for ſuch neglect or refuſal he ſhall be caſhiered or fined, at the diſcretion of a regimental court-martial.

Sect. 51. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the following rules and regulations ſhall be thoſe by which the militia ſhall be governed.

1ſt. Every general court-martial ſhall conſiſt of thirteen members, all of whom ſhall be commiſſioned officers, and of ſuch rank as the caſe may require, and theſe thirteen ſhall chuſe a preſident out of their number, who ſhall be a field officer.

2d. Every regimental court-martial ſhall be compoſed of five members, all commiſſioned officers, who are to chuſe one of their members as preſident, not under the rank of a captain.

3d. In any court-martial, not leſs than two thirds of the members muſt agree in every ſentence for inflicting any puniſhment, otherwiſe the perſon charged ſhall be acquitted.

4th. The preſident of each and every court-martial, whether general or regimental, ſhall require all witneſſes, in order to the trial of offenders, to declare on oath or affirmation, that the evidence they ſhall give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and the members of all ſuch courts ſhall take an oath or affirmation, which the preſident is required to adminiſter to the other members, and the next in rank is required to adminiſter to him, that they will give judgment with impartiality.

5th. All members of any militia, called as witneſſes in any caſe before a court-martial, who ſhall refuſe to attend and give evidence, ſhall be cenſured or fined at the diſcretion of the court.

6th. No officer or private man, being charged with tranſgreſſing theſe rules, ſhall be ſuffered to do duty in the battalion, company or troop to which he belongs, until he has had his trial by a court-martial, and every perſon ſo charged ſhall be tried as ſoon as a court-martial can be conveniently aſſembled.

7th. If any officer or private man ſhall think himſelf injured by his lieutenant colonel or the commanding officer of the battalion, and ſhall, upon due application made to him, be refuſed redreſs, he may complain to the lieutenant of the county, who ſhall ſummon a general court-martial, that juſtice may be done.

8th. If any inferior officer or private man ſhall think himſelf injured by his captain, or other ſuperior officer in the battalion, troop or company to which he belongs, he may complain to the commanding officer of the battalion, who ſhall ſummon a regimental court-martial for the doing juſtice, according to the nature of the caſe.

9th. No penalty ſhall be inflicted at the diſcretion of a court-martial, other than degrading, caſhiering or fining.

10th. The commanding officer of the militia for the time being ſhall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any cenſures or penalties ordered to be inflicted on any private or non-commiſſioned officer for the breach of any of theſe articles by a general court-martial: and every offender, convicted as aforeſaid by any regimental court-martial, may be pardoned, or have the penalty mitigated by the lieutenant colonel or commanding officer of the battalion, excepting only where ſuch cenſures or penalties are directed as ſatisfaction for injuries received by one officer or private man from another: but in caſe of officers, ſuch ſentence to be approved by the commander in chief, or the neareſt general officer of the militia, who are reſpectively impowered to pardon or mitigate ſuch ſentence, or diſapprove the ſame.

11th. The militia on the days of exerciſe may be detained under arms on duty in the field any time not exceeding ſix hours, provided they are not kept above three hours under arms at any one time, without allowing them a proper time to refreſh themſelves.

12th. No company or battalion ſhall meet at a tavern on any of the days of exerciſe, nor ſhall march to any tavern before they are diſcharged; and any perſon who ſhall bring any kind of ſpiritous liquor to ſuch place of training, ſhall forfeit ſuch liquors ſo brought for the uſe of the poor belonging to the townſhip where ſuch offender lives.

13th. All fines that ſhall be incurred by any breach of theſe rules, ſhall be paid into the hands of the clerk of the company to which the offenders belong; but if a field officer, to the clerk of that company whoſe captain has the firſt rank in the battalion, within three weeks after they become due; but in caſe of neglect or refuſal to pay any of the ſaid fines, then, in ſuch caſe, upon application made by the clerk to whom ſuch fine or fines ought to have been paid, it ſhall and may be lawful for any one juſtice of the peace of the county (if the fine does not exceed fifty pounds, or two juſtices, if above that ſum) by warrant under his or their hands and ſeals, to levy ſuch fine or fines reſpectively on the offender's goods and chattels, and otherwiſe proceed in recovering the ſame as is by law directed. And when recovered, the ſaid juſtice or juſtices are required to pay ſuch fines into the hands of the clerk who applied for recovery, and ſhall be applied as other fines before directed.

Sect. 52. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in any caſe, wherein any perſon is by this act called to do or perform any thing in execution thereof, or otherwiſe, and no ſpecial recompence is herein provided for ſuch ſervice, ſuch perſon ſhall be ſatisfied for the ſame, at the diſcretion of the lieutenant, taking to his aſſiſtance two ſub-lieutenants of the city or county, reſpectively. [*Turn to the laſt Page.*]

LONDON.
HOUSE of COMMONS,
DECEMBER 15, 1779.

THE order of the day was read, and the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee, to take into conſideration the Miniſter's propoſitions for enlarging the trade of Ireland; when Lord North aroſe, and, after making an apology for not attending the Houſe earlier, having been delayed by very preſſing buſineſs, recapitulated what he had thrown out for the conſideration of the Houſe on Thurſday. The ſituation of Ireland, he ſaid, was alarming, and called for every effort of this country to retrieve it, if we meant to preſerve that connection between the two countries, which was ſo likely to produce a mutual ſupport, and an advantage to each, and which he hoped and truſted was, and would be, the mutual deſire of both. To give that relief, and attain thoſe advantages, were the objects of the three propoſitions which he had already offered to the Houſe. Two of them were founded in ſtrict juſtice, and were naturally the right of Ireland; the third was, indeed, ſomething more; it was what Ireland had no rightful claim to, but what would very properly flow from the generoſity of this country. Between two kingdoms ſo nearly connected, and ſo happily diſpoſed for mutuality of aſſiſtance, it was not mere matters of claim and right that either was to adhere to ſtrictly; and, with that idea in view, he had not proceeded upon a ſtrict inquiry into more ſpeculative rights on either ſide. He had conſidered Ireland as a country moſt intimately connected with this; whoſe trade, reſtricted by impolitic laws, was no longer ſufficient to the ſupport of its government, or the employment of its people; and, to remove the diſtreſſes conſequent on a ſtagnation of trade, to give employment to the people, and open to that ſiſter country the ſource of wealth, by a promotion of induſtry and real extent of commerce, was the object which influenced his mind in the meaſures which he had prepared for the conſideration of the Houſe. That only was his object, and he was fully confident that it was the object and hearty wiſh of that Houſe. How far the ſpeculative rights of either country might be thought in either to ſurpaſs, or fall ſhort of his propoſitions, he would not pretend to determine, but certain it was, in his opinion, that every ſolid advantage to be wiſhed from thoſe ſpeculative rights on either ſide, would be found in the propoſitions which he ſhould offer to the Committee. If diſſatisfied with theſe real advantages, that country ſhould be ſtimulated to the aſſertion of ideal claims, whatever diſtreſs it might, in the preſent ſtate of things, bring upon one country, of this he certainly was ſatisfied, the attempt would end in the total ruin of the other. But ſo far from apprehending any ſuch diſagreeable event, he made no doubt but the propoſitions which he had ſubmitted to the Houſe would ſo well convince the people of Ireland that this country, which had lately given ſuch proofs of its contempt of prejudice and an arbitrary diſpoſition, now entered warmly into their intereſt, that no idea of ſpeculative rights could prevent that happy junction of friendſhip and confidence which this act is likely to operate upon the natural good humour, good nature and ſincerity of that country.

The acts of the Britiſh Parliament, which reſtrained the trade of Ireland, were very numerous indeed; too numerous for ſo ſhort a conſideration as the preſent ſtate of affairs in that kingdom would allow; but thoſe which he propoſed to deſire the repeal of, were thoſe which were of real conſequence, and the repeal of which were likely to anſwer the wiſhes of that kingdom. This propoſition therefore was, "That ſo much be repealed of the ſeveral acts of the Britiſh Parliament, as prohibit the exportation of woollen cloths, or manufactures mixed with wool, or woollen flocks."----He took notice that the acts which he meant ſhould be repealed, were, an act made in the reign of King William III; an act made in the reign of George I. and two acts made in the reign of George II. The reſtraints on the woollen manufacture of Ireland began, he ſaid, in the reign of King William III. Whether from the narrow-minded jealouſy, which has ever exiſted in commercial countries, or from a jealouſy of the power of the Duke of Ormond, he could not pretend to ſay, but it was about that time the idea was ſtarted of the compact which he had mentioned on Thurſday. That Ireland ſhould lay a duty on the exportation of her woollen manufactures, and England ſhould grant every encouragameut to the linen trade of Ireland. It was firſt ſuggeſted in a pamphlet, ſaid to be written by Sir William Temple, and the government on this ſide of the water recommended it to the attention of Lord Eſſex, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The compact was agreed on by the Iriſh Parliament, and they laid a heavy tax accordingly upon all their woollen exportation, except on friezes; but the Parliament of England, not contented with that, paſſed an act in the 11th of William III. laying the woollen trade of Ireland under a total prohibition, even comprehending the article of friezes. He then obſerved, that it had been apprehended, that if the Iriſh were allowed to export their woollen manufactures, it would do eſſential injury to the woollen trade of this country; but this he thought was an idle apprehenſion, for if England, with all the expences of exportation, could at this moment ſell their fine cloths in Ireland cheaper than thoſe manufactured in that country, and which were not burthened with the coſts of exportation, what had we to fear from their underſelling us, in that article, in a foreign market? They might indeed, in coarſer commodities, underſell our enemies, which would produce us a double advantage, by defeating the intereſt of our enemies, and increaſing the wealth of a country which is our cuſtomer in other articles, and the ſuperlucration of whoſe trade muſt ever center with us. He remarked, that the price of wool had fallen in Ireland, in the courſe of five years, from ſeventeen or eighteen ſhillings a ſtone, to nine ſhillings. That fall muſt be from not having a call to work their wool, or from not having an opportunity to ſmuggle it to France, &c. in which caſe, if we conſidered Ireland as a cuſtomer in other articles, we ſhould wiſh that ſhe were allowed to work up her wool, and that ſhe ſhould not have occaſion to ſmuggle it over to our enemies; and be happier that our ſiſter kingdom ſhould be our rivals at a foreign market, than be rivalled by our enemies, who ſhould draw the opportunity of underſelling us from the very reſtraints under which we laid our ſiſter kingdom.

His ſecond propoſition was, "That ſo much be repealed of an act of Parliament paſſed in the preſent reign, as reſtrains the exportation of glaſs from Ireland," He acknowledged that he did not think Ireland would make any great advantage of this trade, for though labour was cheaper there than here, as it muſt be in every poor country, and although help was alſo cheaper, yet the article of fire was and muſt be for a long time ſo much dearer there than in England, that we ſhould at leaſt meet the Iriſh upon equal terms in that trade at foreign markets; and the advantage he ſaw in it for Ireland was not ſo much in point of the profit immediately to be expected from it, as in relieving that country from certain embarraſſments which the reſtraints on glaſs transferred of neceſſity to other articles, which could only be exported in bottles.

As a matter of juſtice, every country ought to be allowed to exerciſe her induſtry in the means of trade which nature gave her. Upon this principle, he moved thoſe two firſt propoſitions: They contained nothing but what was the common right of all nations, and as they were ſo near each other in principle, he propoſed putting them in one bill, which he thought could be prepared in a very ſhort time, and paſſed without delay, to give Ireland a proof of our ſincerity of intention toward her. But the third propoſition went much further, was more complicated, and required much greater conſideration; for though Ireland had naturally a right to trade with all foreign powers for the manufactures of her own produce, yet it was a matter of generoſity in us to admit her to a participation of our trade with our own dependencies.

If we went this length, therefore, it ſhould be done with great prudence and conſideration. It ſhould be our wiſh to put Ireland on a footing equally but not more advantageous than ourſelves. The trade of the Colonies was, he acknowledged, as free to Ireland as England before the reſtoration, and it was taken from them, not by a direct act of Parliament, but by a ſide wind. Every act made reſpecting that trade, mentioned Ireland in the ſame light with England, but in the 22d of Charles II. when an act was made reſtraining the Colony trade in all caſes except where bond was given, in regulating that clauſe, the name of Ireland was left out, and conſequently the trade of the Colonies was ever ſince confined to this country.

To reſtore that branch of trade was the object of the third propoſition; it was, however, but reaſonable that it ſhould be reſtored upon equal terms. England ſhewed the greateſt friendſhip and regard for Ireland, in admitting her to that equality. Ireland was too generous to expect a trade with our dependencies on better terms than we traded with them ourſelves. Therefore, if Ireland wiſhed to import ſugars and melaſſes, the two principal articles in our Weſt-India trade, directly from thoſe parts, it would be but reaſonable that ſhe ſhould lay the ſame duty upon thoſe articles that are laid upon them in England, otherwiſe ſhe would reap more advantages from our dependencies than we did ourſelves; which would be highly unreaſonable. For this reaſon he thought, as he had before hinted, that ſhe had better have thoſe goods in a circuitous manner through England. The duty on ſugars in Ireland, at preſent, amounted to no more than 1s. 8d. a hundred, and the duty in England amounted to 6s. 7d. there was certainly an increaſe upon the heads of landing and re-ſhipping, but that was ſtill ſhort of our duty. With reſpect to the duty on melaſſes, the difference was indeed more proportioned. It was in England 2l. 14s. per ton, and in Ireland about 19s. However, in both caſes, it would be unreaſonable for England to be put upon a worſe footing than Ireland; and Ireland, with juſtice to England, cannot have thoſe articles cheaper by a direct importation than a circuitous one.

Thus much for the grand outlines of the noble Lord's propoſitions. He then conſidered whether we ſhould, under theſe regulations, continue to Ireland our bounty upon her linens. Upon this queſtion, he ſaid, there had been different opinions. Some imagined, that the bounty was rather an advantage to England than to Ireland, as it made the Engliſh the factors of Ireland for that commodity. He was not of that opinion. He conſidered the bounty as of great uſe to Ireland, and remarked, that in the year 1751, when that bounty was diſcontinued, the importation of linen from Ireland was diminiſhed 2,000 000 yards, and raiſed 5,000 000 in the year 1757, when the bounty was again granted; however, as the bounty did not exceed 15,000l. per ann. he did not think it was an object about which they ſhould contend to know who gained moſt.

Gentlemen had aſked if Adminiſtration could tell whether this would content Ireland? In anſwer to that queſtion he ſhould ſay that he believed it would: as it would put the two countries upon that fair footing of equality, which, he preſumed, they would both be mutually contented with. But he was told of ſome other complaints that the Iriſh had, which he was ready to mention to the houſe, and which he hoped they would be as ready to remove. One was a prohibition of importing gold in ſpecie from England; another was the taking off the draw-back upon hops. This they conſidered as a tax levied in England upon the conſumption of Ireland, and in the higheſt degree unreaſonable. To give up this tax to the revenue of Ireland, eſpecially as the produce of it did not amount to a very large ſum, was only transferring that revenue from the Exchequer of England to the Exchequer of Ireland, to be laid out for the common protection of both. A third circumſtance of complaint was the 5 *per cent.* laid upon the exportation of all commodities from that country, a duty which was in its nature impolitic, and was, in fact, a tax upon induſtry itſelf. But thoſe conſiderations would come properly before the committee in the progreſs of the preſent buſineſs, and would undoubtedly meet with their moſt candid attention.

Lord Nugent ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Fox got up to obſerve, he ſaid, to the houſe, that it was the firſt time in his life that he had not on any great public queſtion taken one ſide or the other. But now it was neceſſary for him to give a negative opinion for not adopting either ſide. He hoped the Houſe would give him credit for the reaſons which induced him to take that negative part, as in giving them the reaſons which made it improper for him to diſcuſs the queſtion, he ſhould do all that miſchief which the diſcuſſion itſelf would have done. The motion which had been made a few days ago by an honourable friend of his, "that it was highly criminal in Miniſters to have neglected Ireland," had given him an opportunity of giving as much explanation upon the ſubject as the delicacy of the circumſtances would admit; and although that motion had not been ſucceſsful, it ſtood as a ground of juſtification for the ſilent conduct of him and his friends on that queſtion. The conduct of Miniſters had ſhut up all debate. It was not now a commercial, but a political queſtion, and muſt be of neceſſity truſted to the executive power. It had been cuſtomary to complain of oppoſition; but in this caſe, his Majeſty's Miniſters would meet none. The matter was left to themſelves. It was indeed a caſe in which the forms of Parliament were neceſſary; but they could never call it a Parliamentary meaſure. In this view he would give it his acquieſcence, though not his approbation. He wiſhed it every poſſible ſucceſs however, and heartily prayed that the noble Lord might for once in his life have formed a plan, which could produce ſome poſſible good effect.

Sir James Lowther complained of the ſhort notice which the houſe had of a meaſure ſo important to the nation. Gentlemen had no time to conſult their conſtituents. He wiſhed well to Ireland, becauſe he believed the ſucceſs of England and Ireland was the ſame, but he thought the bill ſhould be deferred till after the receſs, to give the members time for conſultation. He thought an abſentee tax would for the preſent be ſerviceable to Ireland; and as Parliament had been moſt bountiful to his Majeſty in adding a hundred thouſand pounds to his civil liſt, the generoſity of the crown would be properly exerted, in transferring ſeventy thouſand pounds from the penſion liſt of that country to the payment of the intereſt due upon the debts of that country.

Lord George Gordon remarked, that in admitting Ireland to a participation of our trade, now that we were in a ſtate of bankruptcy, was like the will of a humorous man, which ran thus: I owe much—I have nothing to pay—the reſt I leave to the poor.

Mr. Dempſter was ſorry to differ from the honourable member who ſpoke laſt but one; but in a caſe of ſuch public importance, he would not wait for inſtructions, but ſpeak for himſelf and his conſtituents the language of prudence and generoſity; the place he repreſented had a linen trade, and in giving up the woollen trade to Ireland might have an intereſt in diſcontinuing the advantages given in this country to the linen trade of Ireland, but he knew their generoſity, and would take upon him in their names to accede to thoſe propoſitions. But there was a circumſtance which much alarmed him in this buſineſs. The ſurpluſage of the Iriſh revenue was in the diſpoſal of the crown, and if Ireland became rich, the crown might become too powerful. The circumſtance of Ireland being armed, gave him no uneaſineſs. Inſtead of 40,000 men, he wiſhed there were 100,000 in arms there; there might be terror in them, not to Britain, but the enemies of Britain. Aſſociations of that kind, inſtead of being dangerous, were ſalutary to a ſtate; and he hoped and wiſhed to ſee armed aſſociations upon the ſame principle in this country; and ſuch aſſociations there certainly would be. He wiſhed government had met American petitions, not with the bayonet, but ſuch propoſitions of amity; and who was it that complained of the former conduct of government, that would not applaud and ſupport the preſent meaſure? So far, therefore, from oppoſing the propoſitions on account of time, he would ſecond the Miniſter in moving, that, for expedition, the report ſhould be made as ſoon as the Speaker took the chair.

Sir William Meredith was ſorry that he could not attribute the noble Lord's conceſſions to more generous motives; they were evidently the effect of his alarms, and he wiſhed he had made them with a better grace. He not only gave the meaſure his acquieſcence, but his approbation; and wiſhed the noble Lord, inſtead of concealing from England what ſhe was giving away, had placed it in the moſt oſtentatious light, that England might be generous with the fulleſt conviction of her loſs; for it was abſurd to ſay that England ſhould loſe nothing, by giving that by which Ireland would gain conſiderably.

Lord North denied that he had ſaid England would loſe nothing by the conceſſion. He contended, however, that the loſs to England would bear no compariſon to the gain of Ireland; and he inſtanced the progreſs in trade made in Scotland ſince the union, during which England, inſtead of going back in her trade, had increaſed it to a prodigious degree.

The queſtion being then put, and carried Nem. Con. his Lordſhip declined moving for the report being brought up till this morning, as it would be more regular, and yet no time be loſt.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable THOMAS M'KEAN, Eſq; Chief Juſtice, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Eſq; Second Juſtice, and JOHN EVANS, Eſq; Third Juſtice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their precept, bearing Date the 20th Day of March laſt paſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the Court-houſe in Lancaſter, for the County of Lancaſter, on Monday, the 8th day of May next, Notice is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner, Eſcheator, and Conſtables within the ſaid County, that they be then and there in their own proper Perſons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances, to do thoſe Things which to their Offices in that Behalf appertain to be done; alſo all they that will proſecute againſt the Priſoners that are or ſhall then be in the Goal of the ſaid County, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt; and all others whom it may concern are deſired to take Notice hereof, and govern themſelves accordingly. Dated at Lancaſter, the firſt Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

¶ JOSEPH WORK, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE annual election of Directors and Treaſurer of the *Library Company of Philadelphia*, for the year enſuing, will be held at the Library Apartments in Carpenters Hall, on Monday, the firſt day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Treaſurer will attend to receive the yearly payments, and the ſhares of thoſe members in arrear will certainly be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of ſaid Company, unleſs the arrearages be paid on or before that day.

By the Board of Directors,

April 12, 1780. ANDREW ROBESON, *Secretary.*

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, 24 years of age, underſtands driving a carriage, fit for a gentleman's waiter, or any kind of houſe work or country buſineſs. For further particulars enquire of Jacob Cox, at Daniel Vanvoorhis's, ſilverſmith, in Market-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia, or of William Shields, Tavern-keeper, at New-London Croſs Roads, Cheſter county. ¶

Philadelphia, April 10, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away yeſterday morning an apprentice boy, named George Miller, about five feet four inches high, thick ſet, has light coloured hair, and wears it tied: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured home made cloth coat, jacket and breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, with round plated buckles, and wears a round hat. Whoever takes up ſaid boy, and delivers him to his maſter, living in Second-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet (Lockſmith) ſhall have the above reward, paid by

‖ VALENTINE BROWN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are deſired no to harbour or take him away at their peril.

LONDON, *December* 25.

Tranſlation of the Memorial delivered to the States General at the Hague, by Viſcount de la Heireria, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the King of Spain.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE underwritten Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his moſt Catholic Majeſty has the honour to repreſent to your High Mightineſſes, that at the moment when the King reſolved upon the blockade of Gibraltar, his Majeſty ſignified his intention to all the foreign Ambaſſadors and Miniſters, reſiding at his Court, in order that they might acquaint their Sovereigns therewith, and at the ſame time give notice to their reſpective Conſuls, to prevent all ſhips, under their flag, from having any communication with that place; and that, in acting contrary to theſe reſolutions, they would be ſeized and taken, conformable to the laws of war. This notice was likewiſe given at that time to Count Rechteren, and, nevertheleſs, experience has proved, that notwithſtanding this precaution, Dutch ſhips have continued to navigate towards the Bay of Gibraltar, and to tranſport proviſions to the blockaded place, making uſe, to that effect, of double clearances, and other ſubterfuges, which, however ſubtile they may be, are not ſufficient to cover the illicit deſigns of their navigation.

The proceedings which have followed the ſeizure of ſeveral veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of your High Mightineſſes, by the ſquadron commanded by Don Barcelo, and deſtined to block up the ſaid place, confirm the truth of this aſſertion, as alſo the repeated attempts of Count Rechteren, to reclaim the ſaid veſſels, which trouble he might as well have ſpared, for as long as the King has reaſon to be perſuaded that your High Mightineſſes will not approve or authoriſe ſhips, bearing their flag, to be employed in a prohibited navigation, as long it will appear impoſſible to his Majeſty, that your High Mightineſſes have ordered their Envoy Extraordinary to reclaim the ſaid veſſels, the King being more inclined to believe that theſe attempts of Count Rechteren are only the effects of his zeal and readineſs to ſatisfy the repeated ſolicitations of the reſpective owners

The King, my Maſter, who ſincerely deſires to give your High Mightineſſes new proofs of his friendſhip, thinks to have a juſt claim to the like cordiality from their part.

His Majeſty would be much mortified to be under the neceſſity of proceeding againſt the ſubjects of your High Mightineſſes, who would obſtinately act contrary to his intentions and the laws of war; and therefore his Majeſty, confiding in the equity of your High Mightineſſes, as alſo in their readineſs to return the aſſurances of friendſhip which I have the honour to reiterate, by order of his Majeſty, expects that they will give the ſtricteſt orders, and take the moſt vigorous meaſures, to prevent the ſhips of their ſubjects being longer employed in this puniſhable and prohibited commerce, of which the King now complains; and by which means his Majeſty will be ſpared the trouble, which he would otherwiſe be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of taking, to authoriſe the final proceedings of his miniſters in the different departments of his navy againſt the ſaid ſhips.

The King has likewiſe not the leaſt doubt, that your High Mightineſſes will immediately give and publiſh ſuch ſtrict orders to all ſhips belonging to their ſubjects, as will tend effectually to interdict all commerce with the fortreſs of Gibraltar, now blocked up; and that they will declare as acting againſt their orders, thoſe who, notwithſtanding, ſhall attempt to navigate towards that place. His Majeſty alſo doubts not that your High Mightineſſes will approve, that the Spaniſh ſquadrons, and Judges of the Admiralties, purſue, arreſt, ſeize, and puniſh, by confiſcation of ſhips and cargoe, thoſe who ſhall endeavour to act contrary to the juſt orders which his Majeſty expects from your High Mightineſſes.

At the Hague, the 6th of December, 1779.

(Signed) The Viſcount DE LA LA HEIRERIA."

Laſt week ſeveral Serjeants went down into the different counties, to raiſe new recruits for the Weſt-India Merchants, which they intend ſending out to the Weſt-Indies, in order to protect thoſe iſlands. They, however, meet with but indifferent ſucceſs, having wrote up word that men are ſo ſcarce, that they are not able to get more than three or four in a town, which will make it a conſiderable time before they complete the number wanted.

Jan. 18. From the date of Capt Clerke's account from Kamſkatſka of the death of Capt. Cook, and of his intention to purſue his route for the diſcovery of the North Weſt paſſage, we muſt with regret conclude that he has failed in the attempt, or we ſhould have heard of him at leaſt in the North ſeas long ere this, if not have congratulated him on his actual arrival.

If Capt. Clerke ſhould have failed in his attempt to diſcover the North-Weſt paſſage, he will be obliged to turn again to the Southward, to make the beſt of his way home through the Indian ocean, and in that caſe it will be at leaſt theſe two years before we can expect his return to England.

The Dutch are exceedingly enraged at our taking and detaining their ſhipping; various letters by the laſt mail make no ſecret of announcing the certainty of an open rupture with that Republic; however, politicians here know the Mynheers dare not ſhew their teeth, unleſs ſupported and protected by the Pruſſian Monarch.

This day an officer arrived at the Admiralty from the fleet under Admiral Roſs, ſince which a report is ſpread that the Spaniſh camp was broke up before Gibraltar.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Gibraltar, adviſing that Admiral Roſs was arrived off that place, where every thing was quiet, the Spaniſh fleet, &c. having retired. After ſtopping there a few days, the Admiral intended to proceed up the Streights, to relieve the ſhips blocked up at Leghorn.

The account of the melancholy loſs of Captain Cook came expreſs through Peterſburgh, from Kamſkatſka.

The Ruſſian Governor of Kamſkatſka furniſhed the Reſolution and Diſcovery with all kinds of ſtores and proviſions in the moſt liberal manner, and refuſed to receive bills on England in return, declaring that a receipt alone would be fully ſufficient and moſt agreeable to the intentions of his Imperial Miſtreſs.

The following particulars are given by others of the death of Capt. Cook: That having been a conſiderable time at the iſland where he met with his fate, and all the while very friendly with the inhabitants, upon ſailing from thence he met with an accident in the maſt of his ſhip, and returned there to repair it. The people then ſhewed a different diſpoſition, and took away one of his boats, which they would not return; upon which the Captain, with a Lieutenant and nine marines, went on ſhore to compel them to deliver the boat; they ſeemed very riotous and rude, particularly one man, whom the Captain ordered to be fired on with ſmall ſhot, which they not regarding, he ordered bullets to be fired, which killed the moſt daring man and another; upon which they ruſhed in upon the Captain and his people with clubs, and killed the Captain and three men; the Lieutenant and four others eſcaped.

The new diſcovered iſland in the South Seas, in which Captain Cook was murdered, lies in 22 N. lat. and 200 E. long. from Greenwich. The Captain and crew were at firſt treated as deities, but upon their reviſiting that iſland ſome proved inimical, hoſtilities enſued, and the above melancholy ſcene was the conſequence.

February 7. Captain Mackenzie, late of the Ariel frigate, is arrived from Cadiz, where he was landed by a French man of war. He took his paſſage from thence on board a Dutchman, on the 7th of laſt month. Off St. Mary's, on the coaſt of Portugal, the ſhip fell in with a Spaniſh fleet, conſiſting of nineteen line of battle ſhips, under Don Lewis de Cordova: Capt. Mackenzie was informed they were cruizing to intercept Sir George Rodney, whoſe deſtination for Gibraltar they were well appriſed of. On the 15th he met with Sir George's ſquadron off the Rock of Liſbon, when he went on board the Admiral, and gave him the above intelligence. Sir George informed him he had diſpatched the Hector, and two frigates with the fleet for the Weſt-Indies; and the America, with his prizes, for England. Sir George's fleet was nineteen of the line, including the Spaniſh 64 gun ſhip.

The fleet now preparing is to be commanded by Admiral Barrington, who will hoiſt his flag on board the Barfleur, now fitting out at Portſmouth.

Orders are given for 1000 tons of ordnance ſtores to be got ready immediately at Woolwich, for exportation to his Majeſty's garriſons in the Weſt-Indies.

Yeſterday the capture of Penſacola by the Spaniards was confirmed at Lord George Germaine's office.

An expreſs was ſent from the Admiralty to Portſmouth yeſterday, for a ſhip of the line and two frigates to proceed immediately for the Weſt-Indies, with orders to call at Plymouth, for the tranſports which ſhould be then ready, with thoſe forces intended for that ſtation.

We are aſſured that a new treaty of alliance and friendſhip is now negociating, and nearly concluded between the Court of Berlin and the States-General.

Certain advice is received from the Hague, that the Dutch Eaſt-India company are preparing to ſend out immediately 4000 troops to reinforce their ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies.

The Miniſtry are abſolutely determined no longer to keep meaſures with the Dutch, ſhould they perſiſt in furniſhing our enemies with warlike ſtores.

An account is now taken, by order of the Board of Trade, of the value of the imports from the Weſt-India iſlands to Great-Britain, for five years paſt, diſtinguiſhing each iſland reſpectively.

The loſs of the province of Weſt-Florida will prove a ſevere loſs to this country. It may be ſaid there are *fourteen* provinces now loſt, beſides Iſlands.

There cannot longer be any doubt of the intention of their High Mightineſſes reſpecting England, if we conſider but for a moment their conduct:—Upon Sir Joſeph Yorke's application for ratifying ſome conditions which they had engaged to perform to this kingdom, as the ally of Holland, they have not yet thought proper to conform to the demand. They have ſuffered their ſhips to aſſiſt our enemies with copper and other materials neceſſary for carrying on the war ſucceſsfully againſt us; whilſt on the other hand, we find them ſubmiſſively complying with every requeſt of Spain, and laying heavy fines on ſuch maſters of veſſels as ſhall even attempt to aid our garriſon at Gibralter;—hence Count Welderen's not appearing at Court for ſeveral days, is conſidered not as a corporal, but political indiſpoſition.

BASSETERRE, *March* 18.

Yeſterday touched here, in her paſſage for Jamaica, the Lord Hyde Packet, Captain Jeffrey, by whom we have the confirmation of the capture, by the ſquadron under the command of Sir George Bridges Rodney, on the 8th of January laſt, of a Spaniſh fleet of 16 ſail of Store ſhips, convoyed by a ſhip of war of 64 guns and 6 others of inferior force—Likewiſe of an engagement between a Spaniſh ſquadron and that of Sir G. B. Rodney, on the 16th of January laſt.

The following are the Liſts of the Spaniſh veſſels captured, &c. by Sir G. B. Rodney.

Liſt of the Spaniſh Convoy and Merchant Ships, under the command of Don Auguſtine de Yarde, *taken by* Sir George Bridges Rodney's *Squadron on the 8th of January laſt, off Cape Finiſterre, on their way from Bilboa to Cadiz.*

CONVOY.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
El Guifrocia,	Don Tho. Atalay,	64	550
Don Carlos,	Don Puncy Artibruc,	32	159
S. Raphael,	Don Louis Antino,	30	155
S. Thereſa,	Don Mendzeont	28	148
S. Bruce,	Don Guychocea,	26	131
S Jermin,	Don Tempe,	16	50
Pacquete,	S. Vincent,	10	32

Sixteen ſail of merchantmen, chiefly laden with wheat and flour.

Liſt of the Spaniſh ſquadron under the command of Don Juan Languarro, *engaged by his Majeſty's Fleet under the command of* Sir George Rodney, *on the 16th of January laſt, off Cape St. Vincents, in his way to relieve Gibraltar, having under him Sir J. L. Roſs and Admiral Digby.*

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
Phœnix,	Don Juan Megrays,	80	650 taken.
S. Cuzerno,	J. Anto. Morto,	70	550 taken.
Princeſſa,	Manael Leon,	70	550 taken.
St. Juſta,	Joſeph Vaceila,	70	550 taken.
Monarch,	Antino Secrilla,	70	550 parted comp.
S. Januario,	Felix Tarada,	70	550 ditto. before
St. Julian.	Marquis de Medina,	70	550 ditto.
Diligence,	D. Antino Alvernon,	70	550 eſcaped, after ſtriking to Admiral Digby,
S. Domingo,	D. Ign. Mon. Zabin,	70	550 blown up by the Ajax.

One 70 gun ſhip, name unknown, ſunk; and two ſhips drove on ſhore.

Two days before the above Packet ſailed, an expreſs arrived at Falmouth, with advice that 25 ſhips of the line, with 140 tranſports, having on board 20,000 troops, had ſailed from France for the Weſt-Indies. Sir George Rodney, (who probably is arrived at Barbados by this time) had an expreſs to the ſame purport from Liſbon.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Euſtatia, dated March 22, 1780.

"You, I ſuppoſe, know long e'er this, of a free trade having been demanded, and obtained, by the people of Ireland, but with this it ſeems they are not fully ſatisfied, and now talk loudly of a *Free Conſtitution*, which it is poſſible, however inſolent ſuch language may now appear, they may one day or other be gratified in.

"The Engliſh fleet under Admiral Rodney, bound to the relief of Gibraltar, have had great ſucceſs, as you will find by the incloſed liſt of Spaniſh ſhips taken and deſtroyed, the 8th and 16th of January, the account of the latter had not reached England when the laſt packet ſailed, ſhe happened on her paſſage to fall in with Rodney, from whom the account is taken, who was then making the beſt of his way for Barbados with a few ſhips, having ſent Digby forward to Gibraltar with part of his ſquadron, and Sir Lockhart Roſs to England with the prizes.---A fleet of 25 ſail of the line, with a number of tranſports, have undoubtedly ſailed from Breſt, and the greateſt part of them are ſuppoſed to be bound for Martinico, and I hope are arrived, ſo that the enemy, inſtead of recovering any of the Iſlands they have loſt the laſt campaign, will have ſufficient employment in protecting thoſe they poſſeſs."

A letter from St. Euſtatia, dated March 23, ſays, "We hear the Dutch ſhips carried into England have been releaſed; a circumſtance very favourable in our opinion for a ſpeedy peace."

Monday laſt arrived here the Letter of Marque Ship Needham, of 14 guns, from Jamaica, bound to New-York, a prize to the Privateer Sloop Active, Captain Day, of this port. Her cargoe conſiſts of 450 hogſheads and 30 tierces of rum.

We hear that Congreſs paſſed the following reſolve yeſterday: *Reſolved*, That Congreſs will, as ſoon as may be, make ſuch proviſion for diſcharging or continuing the Loans that have been made to theſe United States on Loan-Office Certificates, as that the holders of them ſhall ſuſtain no loſs thereon by any depreciation of the Bills loaned, ſubſequent to the reſpective dates of ſaid Certificates.

*** Wedneſday next being Faſt-Day, the Gazette will not be publiſhed till Thurſday Morning.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

At the Coffee-houſe, on Thurſday, the 27th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening,

A WATER LOT, 18 feet front on Water-ſtreet, extending 130 feet to the wharff, and is capable of farther improvement; on which lot are erected a compleat brick houſe and back buildings, 58 feet deep, with a frame ſtore, 18 feet by 14 and an half, ſituated next door to Mr. Joſeph Huddell; its ſituation a good one for public buſineſs; clear of ground-rent, and a good title will made. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, will be attended, if called on, by Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite to it. *2w.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber rides Poſt from Oxford, Cheſter County, to Philadelphia, once a Week; he ſets out from Oxford on Mondays, and returns on Fridays; he alſo rides to Matthew M'Calla's Ferry, on Saſquehanna, Cheſnut-Level Meeting-houſe, New-London Croſs-Roads, Stephen Cochran's, Kennet Square, Gideon Gilpin's, Samuel Painter's, Valentine Weaver's, in Cheſter, and Henry Hayes's, in Darby. Letters will be forwarded at One Dollar each for a Subſcriber, or Three Dollars for Non-ſubſcribers, and the Money to be left with the Letters. The Public may depend on a punctual Performance of all Matters entruſted to the Care of their humble Servant,

JAMES BALLENTINE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Hopkins, late of the precinct of Richmond, commonly called Point no-Point, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, note or book account, are requeſted to pay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be paid by ROBERT HOPKINS, HANNAH HOPKINS, } Execut.

To be ſold, at his late plantation, at Point-no-Point, ſeveral young full-blooded Horſes and Mares, breeding Mares and Colts.

TO be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for a PLANTATION, with a Merchant-mill; A LOT of GROUND, on Water-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, fifty feet front, north and ſouth, and extends into the river Delaware; on which is erected a three-ſtory brick houſe, 20 by 44 feet, two large rooms on a floor, with a commodious kitchen and cellar; a frame bake-houſe, fronting Water-ſtreet, 20 by 35 feet, brick pained and plaiſtered within, and ſupported by a good ſtone wall, one ſtory high next the river, two good ovens, and every thing in order for carrying on the baking buſineſs; a ten feet alley, pump in the yard, wharf, dock, &c. Any perſon inclining to treat may apply to the ſubſcriber, living at Point-no-Point.

ROBERT HOPKINS. ¶

Bucks county, April 10, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Conſtable of Buckingham, Bucks county, a young man, named David Ruſſel, a turner and chair-maker by trade, about 23 years of age, fair hair, light complexion, and marked with the ſmall-pox: Had on a hat without loops, a plaited ſtock, with ſilver claſps, coarſe ſhirt, brown jacket, light coloured napt coat, new buckſkin breeches, blue ſtockings, and new calf-ſkin pumps, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Ruſſel in Philadelphia or Newtown goals, or brings him to the Conſtable of Buckingham, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ASA FELL, Conſtable. ¶

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living near Bethlehem, in Northampton county, in the night of the 28th of March laſt, a light brown MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, between 12 and 13 hands high, particularly well ſet, ſhod all round, with ſteel corks, a natural trotter, about 12 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder I. The morning following was found in the field of the ſubſcriber, an old brown mare, with a bald face, three white feet, branded G. N. ſuppoſed to have been left by the thief; which, if ſtolen or ſtrayed, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. Whoever takes up and ſecures the firſt mentioned mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Two Hundred Dollars* Reward, or *One Hundred and Fifty* for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH JONES. ‖

WRAPPING PAPER,

To be SOLD, by

HALL & SELLERS.

Sect. 53. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in any case, wherein the person who shall be authorised to collect any fine due by virtue of this act, shall need assistance in levying the same, such collector, on application to any captain, or inferior officer of the militia of the place where such fine shall be due, shall be assisted therein by a sufficient party of militia of the neighbourhood, ordered on such duty by such captain or other officer; and if such captain or other officer or any of the party by such captain or other officer ordered on such duty, refuse or neglect to perform the said duty, such captain or other officer shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds; and if any non-commissioned officer or private be delinquent therein, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five pounds, to be recovered, with costs of suit, as demands for fifty pounds are by law recoverable; to be applied as other fines levied by virtue of this act.

Sect. 54. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any militia man shall desert when he is out on a tour of duty, the commanding officer of the battalion or detachment from which he deserts, shall, as soon as possible, give notice thereof to the lieutenant of the city or county, or sub-lieutenant of the district from which he came, who, if he does not see proper to send him back, shall subject him to the payment of such fine as he would have paid if he had not gone out on such tour.

Sect. 55. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any suit or suits shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this act, the action shall be laid in the county where the causes of such action did arise, and not elsewhere. And the defendant or defendants in such action or actions to be brought, may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants in such action or actions, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be non-suited or discontinue his or their action or actions, after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if, upon demurrer, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall have treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same, as any defendant or defendants hath or have in other cases to recover costs by law.

Sect. 56. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every of the fines and forfeitures, by this act made payable, and the mode of recovery not herein before particularly pointed out, shall be recovered by the lieutenant of each county and of the city of Philadelphia, by summons or warrant and execution, from under the hand and seal of a justice of the peace in the neighbourhood where the person charged resides, directed to any constable of the city or county, requiring him to levy the same on the goods and chattels of the dilinquent, and the same cause to be appraised by two freeholders, and, after being publicly advertised seven days, make sale thereof, and after payment of the fine or forfeiture to the lieutenant, together with costs and charges, pay the overplus, if any, to the owner; and if goods and chattels sufficient to discharge the same cannot be found, that then the justice, granting such precept, shall certify the proceedings had thereon to the prothonotary of the county court of common pleas, who is thereupon required to issue a fieri facias, directed to the sheriff of said county, for the levying the fines and forfeitures aforesaid, together with the costs, on the lands or tenements of such delinquent.

Sect. 57. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall think him or themselves aggrieved by the judgment of the justice aforesaid, in any suit of fifty pounds or upwards, he or they may appeal before the justice aforesaid, and on the party's giving security, within six days next after any such judgment, to prosecute such appeal in the court of common pleas of the county with effect, the justice shall receive the same, and stay further process, and the said justice shall return every such appeal on the first day of the next term, and the court shall direct a trial by jury, as in other cases of debt, whose verdict shall be final and conclusive, and all such appeals shall be tried at the term to which such returns shall be made: any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sect. 58. And be it further enacted and declared, That the act intituled "an act to regulate the militia of the commonwealth of "Pennsylvania," passed on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1777; also the supplement to said act, passed June 19th, A. D. 1777; also a further supplement to the said act, passed on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1777; also a further supplement to the said act, passed on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1779; also such parts of an act, intituled "an act to impower the supreme executive "council and justices of the supreme court to apprehend suspected "persons, and to increase the fine to which persons are liable for "neglecting to perform their tour of militia duty," as relates to the fining the militia for not performing a tour of duty, and the pay of the Lieutenants, are hereby repealed and made void.

Sect. 59. Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall be deemed to repeal, alter or dispense with the powers, authorities or duties of the present lieutenants and sub-lieutenants of the city and counties aforesaid, or of any other officer or person under the militia laws that have been in force in this state immediately before the passing of this act, until their respective offices are supplied and filled by new appointments in virtue of this act; which said present lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, or other proper officers, are hereby authorised, required and enjoined to collect or cause to be collected all such fines and forfeitures as have been or shall be incurred during the continuance of their respective commissions, and pay in the same agreeable to this law, or the late laws aforesaid, on or before the first day of July next. But in case the president or vice president and council shall approve of the discontinuing to act or resignation of the said present lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, or any of them, and not otherwise, it shall be lawful for every such officer, and he is hereby required, to deliver to his successor in office an account, on oath, of all the monies uncollected and outstanding on account of fines and forfeitures aforesaid, who is in such case impowered and required to collect the same.

JOHN BAYARD, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia,
March 20th, 1780. THOMAS PAINE, *Clerk.*

Trenton, April 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the LAWS of the last SITTING of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY are published, and ready to be delivered.

ISAAC COLLINS.

GEORGE HABACKER,

HAS FOR SALE, at a NEW STORE in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets, near Col. Farmer's.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

SPIRITS, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, Gin, Anniseed, Cordials, Coffee, Cotton, Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar, Muscovado and Spanish Ditto, Bohea and Souchong Teas, a few Bushels of excellent coarse Salt, good Oak Scantling seasoned, and sundry other Articles.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In Second-street, four Doors above Race-street,

AN ORATION, delivered March 16, 1780, before the Patron, Vice-Presidents and Members of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Useful Knowledge: By TIMOTHY MATLACK, Esq; a Member of the said Society, and Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL are desired to attend the Annual Election of Twelve Managers and a Treasurer, to be held, according to Law, on the First Day of May next, between the Hours of Two and Six in the Afternoon, at said Hospital.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT one hundred and fifty acres of GOOD WOOD-LAND, in Burlington county, New-Jersey, on Mount-Holly Creek, and very near the town. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

Bristol township, Philadelphia county, April 8, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, in the night of the 26th of February, the house of Dr. George De Benneville, sen. and robbed of the following goods, viz. one silver watch with a china face, maker's name John Lind, Philadelphia, number unknown, the letters G B in a cypher engraved on the outside case; two pair of plain silver shoe buckles; one pair of plain silver knee-buckles; one silver stock-buckle, and a silver smelling-box, gilt on the inside. Whoever secures the thief and goods, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for any of them, paid by

§ GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, senior.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, in Plainfield Township, in the County of Northampton, on the 16th of November last, A BLACK HORSE, about 7 or 8 Years old, neither Brand nor Ear-mark, with a small Star on his Forehead, about 13 Hands high, and is a natural Trotter. The Owner is desired to come, prove Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

March 30, 1780. ¶ JOHN KELLY.

WHEREAS a certain Person, named Patrick M'Crosson, did, some Time in October last, in an unlawful and unbecoming Manner, drive and leave a COW on the Premises of the Subscriber, in East-Marlborough Township, Chester County, State of Pennsylvania: These are therefore to desire the said Patrick M'Crosson forthwith to take said Cow away, and pay the Costs and Charges which have accrued, otherwise he may expect I shall take a due Course of Law to sell said Cow.

April 4, 1780. ¶ SILAS HARRY.

New-London Township, Chester County, March 27, 1780.

WHEREAS my Wife Mary eloped from my Bed and Board on Tuesday, the 21st of March inst. out of Stubbornness, and I have great Reason to believe she will contract Debts: I therefore forewarn all and every Person or Persons not to credit her for any Sum whatsoever on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts contracted by her after the date hereof.

¶ WILLIAM STEEL.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

LOST yesterday, off a horse at Mr. James Hunter's, a pair of SADDLEBAGS, containing amongst other articles of wearing apparel, three shirts, almost new, unmarked; two pair of white silk stockings, one pair of them marked W. S. and some handkerchiefs, containing also a pocket-book, a book of accounts, a bundle of papers, of consequence to the owner, but of no value to any other person, a letter directed to Robert Morris, Esq; of Philadelphia, enclosing eight Loan Office Certificates, granted in Philadelphia, as follows: Four Certificates in the Name of Thomas Leiper, No. 918, No. 919, No. 920, and No. 921, for 600 dollars each, dated January 24, 1778; four ditto in the name of Matthew Irwine, dated November 13, 1777, No. 553, for 1000 dollars, No. 1149, No. 1150, and 1158, for 600 dollars each. Lost also from the holsters on the said horse, a pair of screw barrelled Pistols, inlaid and mounted with silver. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the Pistols, and of the Bags with their contents, and proportionably for any part of them. A large part especially will be paid for the books and papers, by Mr. James Hunter, or the subscriber at Fredericksburg. *March* 4. P. BLACKBOURN.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 22, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in pursuance of the Resolves of Congress, there have been destroyed in this Office the following Sums of the emissions of Continental Currency taken out of circulation, viz.

	Dollars.
Of the emission of May 20, 1777, -	12,445,567
Of the emission of April 11, 1778, -	19,858,804
	32,304,371

FRANCIS HOPKINSON.
Treasurer of Loans.

TO BE LETT,

Forty-six Acres of mowing Meadow, situate on GREENWICH-ISLAND.

For Terms, ENQUIRE of the Widow TAYLOR, in Spruce-street, near Third-street. ¶

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

To be SOLD into the Country,

A DUTCH SERVANT MAN, about 18 years of age, has near three years to serve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TREASURY OFFICE, April 1, 1780.

FOR the information of such persons as have business with the Board of Treasury of the United States, Notice is hereby given, that the hours appointed to receive applications are from twelve at noon to two, and from four to five in the afternoon.

J. L. CLARKSON, Clerk.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOSEPH REED, Esquire,
PRESIDENT, *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States of America, by their Resolve of the Eleventh Day of this instant March, did recommend the following words:

"IT having pleased the righteous Governor of the World, for the punishment of our manifold offences, to permit the Sword of War still to harrass our Country, it becomes us to endeavour, by humbling ourselves before Him, and turning from every evil way, to avert His anger and obtain His favour and blessing: It is therefore hereby recommended to the several States,

That WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER, that we may with one heart and one voice implore the Sovereign Lord of Heaven and earth to remember mercy in his judgments; ---to make us sincerely penitent for our transgressions; --- to prepare us for deliverance, and to remove the evils with which he hath been pleased to visit us; ---to banish vice and irreligion from among us, and establish virtue and piety by his divine grace; ---to bless all public Councils throughout the United States, giving them wisdom, firmness and unanimity, and directing them to the best measures for the public good; --- to bless the Magistrates and people of every rank, and animate and unite the hearts of all to promote the interest of their country; to bless the public defence, inspiring all Commanders and Soldiers with magnanimity and perseverance, and giving vigour and success to the military operations by sea and land; ---to bless the illustrious Sovereign, and the nation in alliance with these States, and all who interest themselves in the support of our rights and liberties; ---to make that alliance of perpetual and extensive usefulness to those immediately concerned, and mankind in general; ---to grant fruitful seasons, and to bless our industry, trade and manufactures; --to bless all schools and seminaries of learning, and every means of instruction and education; ---to cause wars to cease, and to establish peace among the nations.

And it is further recommended, That servile labour and recreations be forbidden on the said day."

WHEREFORE, as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress, as from a due sense of the necessity of humbling ourselves before the great Governor of the Universe, and imploring his protection and support. WE do hereby earnestly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth, that the said Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, according to said Resolve.---And that they abstain from all servile labour and recreation on said day.

GIVEN by order of the COUNCIL, *under the Hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.*

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest. TIMOTHY MATLACK, *Secretary.*

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Tuesday, November 23, 1779. A. M.

A PETITION from Henry Dougherty, of the city of Philadelphia, referred over from the late House of Assembly, was read; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the said Henry Dougherty is hereby appointed to the office of Collector of the Duties imposed by an Act of Assembly, intitled, "An Act for imposing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into this Province," (now State).

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the Gen. Assembly.

WHEREAS the Assembly of Pennsylvania, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, passed an Act intitled, "An Act to prevent infectious diseases being brought into the city of Philadelphia," of which the following is an extract:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, "That no Commander, Master or other person, having "charge of any ship or vessel bound to the port of Philadephia, or to any other port or place within this province, having on board at the time the said ship or "vessel departed from any port or place whatsoever beyond the seas, any greater number of persons, whether "passengers or servants, or both, than forty, or having "any person disordered with an infectious disease, or "coming from any sickly port or place, shall bring his "ship or vessel, or suffer or permit the same to be brought, "nearer to the city than the Island called Little Mud-"Island, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, or shall "bring on shore, or cause or suffer to be landed or "brought on shore, at any port or place within this Province, any of such passengers or servants, or any part "or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects "of any other person or persons whatever, until he shall "have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that "purpose, under the hand of the Officer or his Deputy appointed by virtue of the Act, intitled, An Act for imposing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes, "and to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into this Province, under the penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, being thereof legally convicted in any "Court of Quarter Sessions within this Province," (now State).

AND WHEREAS the Honorable the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, taking into consideration the above Act, have been pleased to nominate and appoint the subscriber Health Officer for the port of Philadelphia, of which all Masters, Commanders, or other persons having charge of any ship or vessel coming into the said port, are desired to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

HENRY DOUGHERTY, Health Officer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL. 1780. THE NUMB. 2602.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1780.

MESSIEURS HALL & SELLERS,

The following ſentiments, which are partly collected from Sharp's Travels in Italy, are at your ſervice. Yours,

T. C D.

THE country from Rome to Florence, and to Naples, is of a nature to enrich its people. The ſoil is fertile. Yet there are people who are idle, becauſe, as they ſay, they cannot find work, which is partly true; for, as they have not a ſpirit for commerce (a natural effect of reſtraints on dealings) they only think of tilling ſo much ground as will barely ſubſiſt them. Knowing this, one cannot be ſurpriſed that a ſcarcity of bread is a common event in Italy, where no proviſion is made againſt ſuch a poſſibility, by growing more corn than can be conſumed; it is not attempted. Droughts and exceſſive rains ruin a harveſt, and then the people ſtarve, as they did laſt year in the Eccleſiaſtical State, and the year before in the country of Naples. Nevertheleſs, theſe ſevere afflictions are not, and in the nature of things cannot be, a uſeful leſſon to the farmer, ſo long as the government prohibits his exporting any ſuperfluity that he may have, which will always be an obſtacle to plenty. Both of thoſe ſtates are ſo far from adopting the principle of encouraging agriculture, by giving a bounty on the exportation of corn, thereby increaſing the quantity, that they lay a duty on all exported corn; and with a deſign of preventing a dearneſs of bread, endeavour to keep the whole crop at home. Another great diſcouragement to their agriculture is a regulation put on the price of corn by their governments. In which caſe, however ſmall the crop be, the farmer is obliged to ſell it at that price, if he ſells at all. This is intended for a relief to the poor, but in reality is an injury to them. Corn, like every other article of merchandize, ſhould be left to find its own fair value. If the farmer be not allowed the ſame advantages with his commodities that every merchant has in his dealings, he will never puſh to ſow much and till well, for procuring a large crop.

On the other hand, if the merchant is not free and ſecure in the rights of commerce, he will flag in his exertions; and as trade is reduced, ſo will the farmers buſineſs decline. They muſt go hand in hand, for either to go well. Agriculture and commerce are the fountains of national ſtrength and ſocial happineſs. That they may flouriſh, they ſhould be free as the air. Poſitive law, although enacted for the apparent advantages of agriculture and commerce, is apt to check their flouriſhing ſtate; becauſe nature, the courſe of nature, is the ſtream on which they glide moſt aſſuredly into excellence. They want not encouragement ſo much, as to be free from interference of the over-buſy hands of friend as well as foe, if there can be a foe to huſbandry and trade, and that property be ſacredly protected by the laws, it is enough. In framing laws touching dealings, and indeed on every other occaſion, perhaps it is wiſe, and tends to effect all good purpoſes beſt, to conſult the human heart and attend to the rights of all men, all ſorts of men, for all have rights. No law ever did, nor ever can, effect any great national good, that is not founded in reaſon and juſtice, not partial but extenſive, univerſal. Even the robber, public or private, has rights that wiſe men wiſh him to enjoy. He has the right to a trial. and the candour of his judges and proſecutors. Should he miſs of theſe, he may ſtill find compaſſion elſewhere; a ſort of juſtice ſometimes touching the human breaſt, a leading principle of the doctrine and example of our bleſſed Saviour, and a noble atribute of the Father of righteouſneſs, who deſireth not the death of a ſinner, but rather that he may turn from his wickedneſs and live; who hath impreſſed the mind of man with the aſſurance, that if whilſt he lives he is benevolent, when he dies he ſhall be happy!

HAGUE, November 21.

SIR Joſeph Yorke, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, preſented, the day before yeſterday, another memorial to their High Mightineſſes, ſignifying the ſurpriſe of the King his maſter at their ſilence in regard to a former memorial, which he had had the honour to preſent to their High Mightineſſes upwards of four months ago, claiming the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaties, &c. and requiring a preciſe and immediate anſwer, which his Majeſty hoped, from the equity of their High Mightineſſes, would be conformable to treaties, and to the ſentiments of friendſhip which he had always entertained towards the Republic.

Paris, Dec. 17. We are very impatient here to ſee the Count d'Eſtaing, who is expected this evening at Verſailles. It is given out, that his Majeſty expreſſes ſo great a deſire to ſee that General, that he has ſent a carriage to meet him on the road, for diſpatch, and for the greater conveniency, as the wounds he received in America are worſe than was at firſt reported, ſince he has been obliged to make uſe of crutches.

The Count d'Eſtaing, it is ſaid, wrote from Breſt to M. de Sartine, to deſire he would aſk of the King his leave to fall at his feet, to thank his Majeſty for the confidence he had vouchſafed to honour him with. At my feet, replied the Monarch! Oh no. It is in my arms that I will receive him.

LONDON, December 11.

The Commons have voted the navy and army eſtimates for the current year. Eighty-five thouſand men, including 18,779 marines, are granted for the ſea ſervice, and a ſum not exceeding 4l. per man per month for their maintenance. On this great queſtion, we are ſorry to ſay that one of the Lords of the Admiralty gave no more encouragement to the nation, than by ſaying, that he had no reaſon to think the navy would be inferior the next year to what it was the laſt; a hope ſo forlorn and melancholy, that it cannot cheer the moſt dejected heart. No leſs than 178,950 men are voted for the army, at the enormous ſum of 4,130,600 and odd pounds; of which no leſs than 70,000 men have been maintained in perfect inactivity for two campaigns, although miniſters ſtate the rebel army to conſiſt of only 8000 men; and when Parliament demands to know if the war is to be proſecuted otherwiſe than by defence, the only anſwer they receive is, that it is not to be abandoned, but they know not to what extent it is to be purſued.

Thurſday laſt the Right Hon. Walter Huſſey Burgh, his Majeſty's Prime Serjeant at Law in Ireland, reſigned his gown to the Chief Governor of that kingdom.

Wedneſday the Jamaica merchants waited on Lord Sandwich with their memorial, praying a naval force for the protection of that Iſland, and ſetting forth the dangerous and alarming ſituation it was now in for want of that force: when he was pleaſed to inform them, that every ſtep to ſecure their property in that part ſhould immediately be taken. They remonſtrated with him on the neceſſity of ſtrong convoys coming with the trade through the Gulph, and likewiſe ſhewed him a liſt of nine ſhips which were taken off the Banks of Newfoundland, merely for want of a proper convoy; all of which he aſſured them ſhould be ſtrictly attended to.

Petitions are preparing in Norfolk, Suffolk, Eſſex and Suſſex, to be ſigned by the freeholders, praying the attention of Parliament to the alarming ſituation of the whole landed intereſt, from the ruin of an amazing number of farmers, owing to the prices of all the earth's products being lower than they have been before for thirty years, while the poor rates are higher than ever, and the prices of labour riſing, from the great demand of the government for men.

The London papers ſay, that "Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Marquis of Rockingham was cloſetted with the King, at St. James's, for above an hour, it being his only appearance at Court for ſeveral months."

Jan. 22. It is now a common bett that the Britiſh flag was flying on the fortifications at Charleſtown on the 10th day of this month.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated January 16.

"This morning a cutter arrived here from the weſtward; as ſoon as ſhe arrived in the Sound, the boat was hoiſted out, and the Lieutenant of her went immediately for Hamoaze, and waited on the Admiral, and in leſs than an hour ſet off for London. There are various conjectures here concerning the news he has brought. He was ſtationed off Breſt. A friend, who is very intimate with the Commiſſioner, ſays, that he hinted to him that the Lieutenant had ſeen a large fleet of men of war and tranſports come out of Breſt water, and when they were clear of land ſteer due Weſt."

Extract of a letter from Harwich, dated January 19.

"This afternoon a meſſenger from Sir Joſeph Yorke at the Hague, landed here from a Dutch fiſhing boat, and as ſoon as horſes could be got ready, ſet off for London. It is not uſual but on very extraordinary matters for the meſſengers to come any farther than Helvoetſluys, where the Captain of the Packet takes charge of the diſpatches, and when they arrive here they are ſent expreſs to the Secretary of State."

His Majeſty, who had always the higheſt opinion for Capt. Cook, ſhed tears when Lord Sandwich informed him of his death, and directly ordered a penſion of 300l. a year for his widow.

Yeſterday the King's proclamation, ſetting forth, that for the future all foreign ſhips taken carrying to and aſſiſting the enemies of Great-Britain with warlike ſtores or goods of any kind, ſhould be deemed legal prizes, and the ſhip or ſhips and cargoes ſhould be ſold for the benefit of thoſe who took them, was read at the Royal Exchange Gate, by Mr. Biſhop, the common cryer, aſſiſted by the proper officers. They were afterwards ſtuck up about the Royal Exchange.

The loſs of the Engliſh forts on the Miſſiſippi river will, in all probability, be followed by that of the neighbouring ſettlements at Mobile and Penſacola, the eſtabliſhment of which has coſt ſo much money and trouble to Great-Britain, and gratify the jealous wiſh the Court of Spain has entertained, ever ſince the laſt war, of driving the Engliſh out of every ſettlement in the Gulph of Mexico. The revolted Americans will, however, receive more advantage from this circumſtance, as things now ſtand, than any other people. Strong detachments of troops have been, ever ſince the breaking out of the American war, ſent up the Miſſiſippi by England, who, landing on the Eaſtern ſhore of the river, have made inroads and predatory incurſions on the back ſettlements of Georgia, and the Carolinas, and fomented a diſaffection to Congreſs among the Indians and Scotch planters in thoſe parts, in ſuch a manner as to oblige Congreſs to ſtation large bodies of troops on theſe frontiers, by which means their army on the coaſt has been conſiderably weakened. It is ſtrange, that our Miniſtry did not prevent the Spaniards from making this attempt, as we find that ſo early as July laſt, the ſchooner Roebuck was diſpatched from Penſacola to England, where ſhe arrived after a ſhort paſſage, with an expreſs to Lord George Germaine, adviſing the intention of Spain againſt the Miſſiſippi. A gentleman, who came paſſenger in this ſchooner, is now here, from whom we had the above particulars.

January 24. Lord Hillſborough has written over expreſly to Lord Buckingham, that it is the determination of his Majeſty's Miniſters, that embargoes ſhall no more be laid on the Iriſh proviſion trade.

Directions are ſent over to Lord Buckingham, to take every means poſſible for carrying a bill for permitting the Papiſts the uſe of arms, thro' the Iriſh Parliament.

Patents are preparing to create the Earls of Shannon, Tyrone and Ely, Dukes, and for advancing ſix other Earls of Ireland to be Marquiſſes, ſix Viſcounts to be Earls, twelve Barons to be Viſcounts, and eight Commoners to be Barons.

A report has been circulated with great confidence, though we hope without foundation, that the Spaniſh ſhips lately taken by Sir George Rodney have been retaken in the channel, by the French fleet, and carried into Breſt.

There has not been ſo many meſſengers between the Hague and London for many years paſt, as for the laſt three weeks, from whence it is concluded that ſomething very particular is in agitation.

CORK, January 31.

The Mayor requeſts that the Freemen at large will meet him at the Guildhall, on Tueſday, the firſt day of February next, at twelve o'clock, on particular buſineſs.

DUBLIN, February 10.

To-morrow the Houſe of Commons of Ireland reſume their deliberations. The eyes of this kingdom and of Great-Britain, nay of all Europe are now upon them, highly intereſted on the ſequel of proceedings began with ſuch decided ſpirit of liberty and patriotiſm, as to become the theme of modern politics, and muſt in future times form one of the moſt conſpicuous pages in ſtory, if the patriotic flame in our ſenate be not like that of the meteor, whoſe inſtant brightneſs dazzles, yet whoſe beam for want of duration has neither warmth nor vigour. The monſter of uſurped dominion has been ſtunned by the firſt blow; ſucceeding ſtrokes muſt put an eternal period to its exiſtence.

The attempt made yeſterday by Adminiſtration in the Houſe of Commons, was of ſuch a nature, that while it reflected in the groſſeſt manner on the underſtanding of that auguſt aſſembly, exhibited a ſcene of the ſhalloweſt politics that ever diſgraced the Councils of this or any other country. Our Iriſh financier with all that ſpecious ſhew or collected gravity, which characteriſes him, roſe, to acquaint the Houſe of the neceſſity there was to open the Committee of Supply, to give operation to the TRADE LAWS, by originating and reviving Money bills. Was there a Member in the Houſe, who heard him, is there a man in the kingdom, who ſhall hear it, ſo ſtupid, as not to ſee through the flimſy ſcheme, under pretence of commercial regulations, the great object of government, the Money-bills were to be paſſed, and then adieu to the ſcheme of National retrenchment, the Iriſh Declaratory Act, the Bill of Rights, the repeal of Poyning's Law, &c. &c. A prorogation cuts off the ſeſſion. "So much for Buckingham."

Thomas Winder, Eſq; Collector of Cork-Exciſe, is appointed Secretary to the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Revenue, in the room of Sackville Hamilton, Eſq;

And the Hon. James Lyſgaht, Eſq; is appointed to ſucceed Thomas Winder, Eſq; in the collection of Cork Exciſe.

The merchants and traders in Belfaſt have, in their very excellent letter to our different Members, moſt ſeaſonably taken the lead in this important buſineſs, of furniſhing the Legiſlature with ſuch hints and obſervations, as may tend to promote the national welfare, particularly reſpecting ſugars, and equalizing the duties, &c. The ſeveral articles in the letter will meet peculiar attention of our ſenators, for, unleſs the refining of our own ſugars be properly ſecured, raw ſugars cannot be imported to advantage, conſequently a Free Trade, in this reſpect, will be but a name. The truly uſeful obſervations, in the letter alluded to, are not local and confined, but nobly extenſive, and deſigned for promoting the whole mercantile intereſt. It is hoped our merchants and traders in other parts, will, with the ſame accuracy and preciſion, lay their ſentiments before our Repreſentatives. Thoſe in the metropolis ought to be among the foremoſt in this moſt neceſſary work. The field is large, and almoſt every article of commerce, with the appertaining duties, bounties, and draw-backs, &c. will require a ſuitable inveſtigation. To give us equal advantages with Britiſh traders, our ſituation, circumſtances, and ſeveral diſadvantages, (which will appear on a compariſon) muſt be duly conſidered.—On this the moſt important conſequences may depend.

Should the public executioner proceed on Saturday next to burn the Act paſſed in the 6th of George I. declaring a right in the Britiſh Parliament to bind Ireland in all caſes whatſoever, as voted by the Pimlico Parliament in their late meeting on the 5th current, which it is moſt ſincerely hoped he will do, it is thought, that a greater concourſe of people never aſſembled at one time in College Green, than would be on that occaſion, to convince the Repreſentatives of people in Parliament, and the Britiſh Miniſtry, of the abhorrence and deteſtation in which ſuch an aſſumed power in the Parliament of England is held, and that a continuation of ſuch claim may bring on a *ſocial*—

L O N D O N.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

MR. *Jenkinson* moved the army estimates, and entered into a detail of the forces and expence. He stated the army in Great-Britain, &c.

Guards and garrisons,	-	35,000 men.
Other forces, Great-Britain,		76,000
Gibraltar,	- -	6,500
Minorca,	- - -	6,500
North-America.		
Foreign,	- 24,000	
British,	- - 34,000	
		58,000
West-Indies,	- -	10,000
In all,	- - -	192,000

And the charge 4,100,000l.

Of these the militia are 37,500, and the charge 700,000l.

He stated most of these establishments and charges as superior to those of last year, explaining the reasons why they were so. He observed, that the recruiting service had raised,

By Volunteers,	- -	20,500
By the Press Act,	- -	1,400
		21,900

That the new levies must of necessity have impeded the recruiting service, but that was an effect which must ever happen. That he apprehended the House would not think the number of men increased since last year, and which amounted to about 15,000, augmentation too great, when it was considered that in the last Session the House almost unanimously passed a bill for doubling the militia, which, had it not been rejected by the Lords, would have occasioned double the augmentation now proposed. That some Gentlemen had expressed on former occasions objections to the extent of the land establishment, upon the footing of the superior importance of the naval establishment; but he apprehended that this was erroneous; the different branches of the land establishments might and did interfere with each other, but very little or nothing with the navy. However, that there was not the least reason to object to the one service rather than any other, as there was not the smallest apprehension of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon being able to provide by public credit for both.

Sir Charles Bunbury opposed the vote for the estimate proposed by the Right Hon. Secretary at War, upon the footing of the immensity of the expence, which he contended could not be gained by the noble Lord in the blue ribbon; or if gained, must be at the expence of the very last resources of the kingdom, which would be drained and exhausted even to bankruptcy, if this devouring war was persisted in at the expence of such amazing estimates. He called upon the country gentlemen to consider in time the result of that support they gave to the present administration. His expressions—his call would not be attended to, but he was certain there would be eloquence more powerful than his in the pleadings of ruined tenants, stagnating commerce, and bankrupt manufactures; that the events which were hourly passing before their eyes gave them every reason to believe that these distresses would be universal; they spread to his knowledge through the country with a celerity that ought to alarm every considerate man. He adverted to the danger to the constitution, which must result from such prodigious establishments they gave the Crown, an influence which he thought ought to alarm every friend to that system of liberty, which had exalted this kingdom.

Right Hon. T. Townshend said that he could not agree to the present proposal, which he thought was in every respect enormous. If great effects had flowed from the immense efforts which the kingdom had made, there would have been some reason for coming again with such fresh demands; but in his opinion nothing but disgrace and defeat had attended us in every quarter of the world. These estimates of forces were to be employed by Ministers who had hitherto managed in such a manner, as to drive from the King's service all the greatest and ablest officers in both land and sea service---they had vilified and abused them---Where was a Howe and a Barrington? where were the greatest and ablest officers that commanded in the last war? Driven from the service: and while the kingdom was in the most imminent danger from a formidable and superior enemy, where was a Right Hon. General employed, whose services for more than thirty years, whose rank, abilities and experience, placed him almost at the head of his profession? Where could this vigilant Administration employ him---where but in Jersey? Was not this a proof that they could not view with any degree of approbation the abilities of a man, whose love for the constitution was acknowledged, whose principles proclaimed him the friend of liberty, and raised him into the most exalted situations in the minds of those who knew how to value and esteem real merit as it deserves. He then adverted to the men employed in America, lamented the situation of Sir Henry Clinton, who was left in the most pitiable, cruel situation, without a possibility of doing any thing that could answer what we must necessarily expect from him, when it was understood that he had 78,000 men in America. But instead of any thing being done answerable to such an immense force, and to such an expence as the kingdom was put to, to support him, he was forced to remain in the most total inactivity. In the West-Indies also, what was the situation of affairs? Ruinous to the last degree. St. Vincent's lost, and he would venture to say, owing to that abominable transaction relative to the Carribs. That he knew perfectly well that ever since General Melvil left the island, there had been nothing but the most horrid system of cruelty and oppression. Those miserable Carribs were in a situation that made them the most determined enemies of the British government, and they actually joined the French against our people, to which it was owing that 450 French conquered the island, though defended by more than attacked it. Relative to the measure of doubling the militia last sessions, he observed that he had opposed it, and he was now convinced that nothing was more fortunate than its not having passed; for he was confident it would have occasioned an insurrection. The people, he was sure, would not have submitted to it, and instead of getting men by the measure, many would have been lost in quelling the riots which the execution of it would have occasioned. Of the new levies, he ridiculed some greatly, particularly the Westminster, in which a Treasury measure was embraced; that of a lottery, to pay the men with prizes instead of premiums. He could not agree with Mr. Jenkinson, that the land service did not rival the navy; for a sailor was not an amphibious animal with the fins and tail of a fish, the chief of them were landmen first, and made sailors by service. He again adverted to the constitutional part of the question. He said, *as God was his Judge*, he firmly believed that the constitution in 1788, the century after the revolution, would remain as it was at present.---That the power of the crown was so great, that there were very few hopes of preserving our free constitution; he apprehended an absolute monarchy would take place---it would certainly either be that or a republic; for himself, he had no liking to the latter government, but if ever it came to a question, he should not hesitate a moment in preferring any government to that of despotism. That the tribe of court writers and court historians were all employed in drawing panegyrics of pure monarchy, which proved plainly enough how nearly at heart that mode of government was.

General Grant rose to explain some circumstances relative to the loss of St. Vincent's and Grenada, in which he was concerned. He said he sailed from New-York under Sir Henry Clinton's orders, in September, 1778, with 6000 troops, in a squadron under Commodore Hotham; that upon his arrival at Barbados he found Count d'Estaing was in those seas with a superior force; that he distributed his 6000 men in the manner which appeared to him the best calculated to save the islands, but under the expectation of being seconded by a superior fleet; that as Antigua contained the naval stores, he was forced to assign a large portion to that island; and the fleet of Admiral Barrington being badly manned, 1200 of his troops were put on board the ships; he proportioned his detachments according to his orders (which however were discretionary) and the necessity of the case. He had done every thing, if not with the greatest success that could be commanded, he was certain with the utmost attention and fidelity. He gave a great eulogium of Admiral Barrington; and it appeared that Count d'Estaing's conduct in his attack on St. Lucia was capricious, ill-judged and dilatory.

Captain Leicester, of one of the new corps, said a word or two to explain the method of raising his own.

Lord Adam Gordon spoke to the new levies also, and to the state of Sunderland, which had been mentioned in a former debate as defenceless; he represented it as no royal post, but that the inhabitants had subscribed amply to a fort, and that Government had promised them guns and ammunition. He however admitted that all that coast, fortresses or not, wanted a better defence.

Mr. Fox demanded of the Ministers to know, if it was the plan of Government to prosecute the American war offensively in North-America; he said that, without this question being answered, it was impossible for him to know how to give a vote. If that war was to be persisted in, he had the clearest proof, in the events of the last campaign, that the number of troops was much too small to be attended with any effect; on the contrary, if that war was not to be prosecuted, then he should contend that the number now called upon to be voted were much larger than was necessary.

Lord George Germaine answered him, that it was the intention of Government certainly not to abandon the American war, but if the Honourable Gentleman expected him to explain the degree of offensive measures that were to be pursued, it was impossible for him to tell, and if he could, he should think it highly improper, for reasons obvious enough. However he should repeat that it was not meant to *abandon* that war.

Mr. Fox then arose again, and in a long speech entered into a great variety of matter, into so large a compass, that it is not easy to follow him. He said, it was now granted that the war was to be carried on in America as usual, for if this was not the plan, certainly the noble Secretary would have explained the intention. Could it be necessary to enter into any disquisition on that subject? This cursed, abominable, absurd war was to be prosecuted in defiance of all experience, and all common sense. Let but gentlemen consider the representations which had, at different times, been made them upon this subject. They had been repeatedly told that half, or more than half America were in favour of Government; that in addition to that, we had a corps of provincials in our service, equal to what the Congress had in their's. We know, that in addition to all this, we had 79,000 men employed there, British and foreign, and now we are called to vote that force again. For what? For impossibilities; for if, with the people more than equally divided, with an equal force of American troops, we ought, without any thing more, to have had a clear superiority, and to have reduced the colonists to obedience, what then ought we not to have done with above 70,000 men added? Does not this show clearly the absurdity, madness, and folly of these measures, in which Government is determined to persist, till the whole empire is involved in one common ruin. It is to this cause that, involved as we are with the whole House of Bourbon, we can carry on none but a defensive war against it in any part of the world. I hate and detest a defensive war, and know that it is calculated only to ruin this kingdom by unavailing expences. But, Sir, why are we forced to be every where on the defensive? Because we have seventy thousand tied down to do nothing in America. Those troops withdrawn would enable us elsewhere to be on the offensive. Why was Sir Charles Hardy on the defensive? Because Admiral Arbuthnot was sent to this abominable war, which cripples us every where alike, by sea and land. By the way, Sirs, that Honourable Admiral, who, I hope, is at this time in the House, declares he did not retreat before the combined fleets, and that it was only a manœuvre. I am confident there is not another man of his fleet that has the same idea of it, or any other idea but that of an absolute retreat; yet has Administration told us that we are this year as well off as we were a year ago. Is this retreat nothing in the account? Is the defeat of Admiral Byron in the West-Indies nothing? Is the loss of Grenada and St. Vincent nothing? I should be glad to see the man that has impudence and folly enough to tell us this. No, Sir, this disgraceful campaign has been the most ruinous one that ever the nation experienced; ruinous inactive and disgraceful. We may abuse the losses and disgraces of Charles the Second's reign, but they were nothing to this. The Stuart family, which we are apt to abuse because they can no longer do us harm, and perhaps because they neither can do us personally any good, the dishonours of their times were nothing to these. Sir, if it was only on another account, I should give these estimates my flat negative;---Sir, they amount to the enormous estimate of near 200,000 men; and while the power of the Crown is the greatest evil that fills up the measure of our misfortunes, I cannot agree to such immense estimates, which only tend to encrease it. My honourable friend (Mr. Townshend) mentioned the prospect of convulsions in the kingdom, which threaten the loss of liberty, and must end either in a monarchy or a republic. I agree entirely with him, and though I never wish to see a republic in this island, and want, of all things, nothing so much as our present constitution, yet if the question does come to the choice, what honest man can hesitate between the government? He then adverted to the Spanish Memorial, which from dates, names, and places being named, he was inclined to believe true; and if so, it well deserved the enquiry of the House, who advised his Majesty to refuse the terms offered by Spain, for a truce of ten years, upon the footing of *uti possedetis*, which he thought the most advantageous proposition that could possibly be made; for as we could carry on none but a defensive war, a truce was the most advantageous mode, of all others, of carrying on such a war of defence. He enlarged on the new levies, particularly the noble offer of Lord Derby being rejected, while others infinitely less advantageous to the crown were accepted, and which he attributed to political motives. He spoke long upon General Burgoyne's case, and arraigned very severely Mr. Jenkinson's correspondence with him, which he represented hard and cruel to the last degree.

Mr. Jenkinson replied; he said he should not attempt to follow the honourable gentleman through his extensive field; but relative to the new levies he read minutes from Lord Amherst, to shew that no offers whatever were rejected which were made upon the plan laid down; and to some other points in these levies, particularly the case of a Captain Russel; he read letters that set it in a clear and fair light, relative to General Burgoyne; he observed that his army was yet together, and therefore highly proper he should, pursuant to orders, have joined it.

General Burgoyne spoke but very little relative to his own case, which he said was before the public, and must be decided by them. He opposed the estimates upon constitutional motives. He was left speaking when this account came away."

December 17. Wednesday his Majesty went to the house of Peers, attended by the Duke of Northumberland and the Earl of Oxford, and gave the royal assent to the land-tax, the malt-tax, the American habeas corpus, and the Italian silk bills.

As soon as his Majesty left the House, the *Duke of Richmond* moved, that the justifying memorial of the King of Great-Britain, in answer to the Expose des Motifs, &c. be laid before this House. This motion passed. His Grace then moved, that the Expose des Motifs of the King of France, and the manifesto of the King of Spain, be laid before the House; which was also carried.

Lord Shelburne, in one of the most eloquent, as well as alarming speeches that we ever remember to have heard, awakened their Lordships to a sense of the situation of this country---a situation from which nothing but a thorough change of system, and reformation in every department, could possibly extricate us. A great and powerful genius might perhaps contrive some efficacious remedy for the sore; but no plan, no system, without the aid of the proposition which he intended to lay before their Lordships, he would be bold to say, could produce the desirable end. It had been the good fortune of this country, that there existed a sett of men, at a time of dangerous incroachments of the prerogative on the constitution, who, combating every obstacle, had with zeal, energy, and spirit, persisted in this glorious struggle, and had brought about the revolution.

To these men this country was under obligations that could never be effaced from recollection; but it was strange that those men, possessed of wisdom equal to their bravery, should, while they destroyed the baleful influence of prerogative, have instituted on its ruins a scourge ten times more dangerous, ten times more fatal to the constitution, than any prerogative could possibly be that was pretended to be founded on the principles of Magna Charta;---he meant, the establishment of a civil list, and the too great licence that was given to the crown in the expenditure of the public money; on that had been created, nourished, and matured, that enormous influence, which had broken down almost every barrier of the constitution.

This great evil, however, had escaped them; and the only consolation, the only hope, that he entertained, amid the gloom in which this country was at present involved, arose from the knowledge that there existed now a sett of men, with the same zeal, with the same determination, with the same spirit, who had combined themselves together, by the closest of human ties, with the glorious resolution to probe this wound to the bottom, and to restore this bleeding country, if possible, to its ancient vigour.

It was a moment indeed of the most terrible peril, and nothing but fundamental applications would procure our deliverance. Oeconomy alone could produce that vigour, which was necessary to the accomplishment of success, and it was on the prospect of uniform reformation and general œconomy, that that sett of men, who had now connected themselves, had determined to prosecute the deliverance of this country.

His Lordship then went into a statement of the enormous debt that had been incurred in the progress of the four years war. He stated, that the nation had already incurred a funded debt of 26 millions and odd; and that the funded and unfunded expence of the present war amounted to upwards of 42 millions. A perpetual interest of 1,800,000l. a year followed from this expence. He particularly enumerated the extraordinaries of the present war, and compared them to all the sums that had been expended in former wars since the reign of King William. They had amounted in four years time to upwards of eight millions of money, and on this enormous sum Parliament had no adequate check nor controul. This sum was required, not for the pay of the regular forces---the transportation of troops---the pay of general officers---the maintenance of hospitals----but was, in fact, and indeed, the civil list of Lord North.

His Lordship enumerated the several leading articles of the immense sum, amounting on the average to three millions per year. The contracts for rations was the principal object. In the last war this contract had been given to Sir William Baker, at 6d. per ration, including every contingent expence, and in the present war, the contracts are divided between twelve persons of parliamentary influence, and it costs the nation betwixt 11d. and 12d. per ration.

The contract for the purchase of Portugal gold-----the contract for rum----the unconstitutional licence given to Governors to draw on the Treasury---the licence given to every office through all its branches to bring in bills of contingencies----the immense sums paid for the subornation of the Indians----the sums paid for the hiring of foreign troops---the sums paid for douceurs to a list of names which he held in his hand, but which he could not read from motives of compassion---all were particularly described by the noble Lord, and he pointed out the scandalous and unconstitutional proceedings that had occurred, and which had partly been detected in the amassing of the sums. These different articles were produced without any vouchers, save the item of the expence.

Having gone through their several heads, and described them severally with the most pointed and critical precision,

he called upon their Lordſhips to ſay whether an immediate examination was not neceſſary, and whether the nation could exiſt in its preſent career, with ſo laviſh a waſte, and ſo deſtructive a plan of expenditure. He had two propoſitions in his hand, which he thought would be the means of ſearching into the bottom of the evil, and providing a remedy for it. The firſt was,

"That the alarming increaſe of the enormous national debt, in the article of extraordinaries for various ſervices, requires an immediate check and controul; the expenditure of the public money, beyond the grants of Parliament, being at all times unconſtitutional, and highly detrimental in the preſent reduced ſituation of the landed and mercantile intereſt of this country."

Second motion,---Reſolved, "That a committee, conſiſting of ſuch members of both Houſes of Parliament as do not enjoy any penſions or offices of emolument, be appointed to inſpect into the expenditure of the public money, and to report in what articles ſavings may be made, what places may be aboliſhed, what ſalaries and perquiſites may be reduced, &c."

His Lordſhip enumerated a variety of precedents, from the time of Charles II. in the year 1676, regularly to the year 1717, ſhewing that Parliament had entered warmly into the inveſtigation of theſe extraordinaries, and that a commiſſion had been appointed for this regulation. He threw out ſeveral means that occurred to him, and ſeveral propoſitions that had been made, by various great bodies in this country, for providing againſt the neceſſities of theſe extraordinaries, and for reducing the national expenditure. Theſe were, that all ſums that could poſſibly be reduced to eſtimate ſhould be ſo, and that the experience of former years ſhould be taken as a guide for forming ſuch eſtimates; that all contingencies ſhould be prohibited; Governors prevented from drawing for money without previous eſtimates; that all unneceſſary places, offices, and reverſions, ſhould be aboliſhed, and all neceſſary ones retrenched, &c.—He ſaid, he wiſhed his ſecond propoſition to be laid upon the table, that their Lordſhips and Britain at large might conſider it, and be able, before the meeting after the receſs, to propoſe all ſuch regulations as ſhould occur to them either collectively in bodies, or individually, for national ſalvation. He ſaid we only could be ſecond to the enemy in this reform, for they had already adopted it. He concluded with moving his firſt propoſition.

Lord Stormont objected to the motion, becauſe it implied a cenſure without enquiry, and without ſtating as a fact, that the expenditure of the public money was not already ſubject to check and controul.

Lord Hillſborough ſaid, that every article of extraordinaries was in conſequence of ſome grant of Parliament, and included in the votes of credit of the other Houſe; he, therefore, thought the latter part of the firſt motion falſe in fact. As to the ſecond, he conſidered it as a meaſure calculated to ſubvert the conſtitution, and to ſow jealouſy and diſguſt between the two Houſes.

Theſe curious arguments were replied to with a force of the moſt confounding reaſoning by the Dukes of Richmond, Grafton and Mancheſter, Lords Effingham, Coventry and Shelburne.

The Duke of Mancheſter warned the Lords how they rejected the motion; for a cloud of diſtreſs was approaching, which would involve all perſons, from the cottage to the throne, unleſs ſtrict œconomy prevented it in time. At ten o'clock the Houſe divided, and the motion was rejected by 67 againſt 37.

Lord Shelburne then moved his ſecond propoſition; and the Houſe agreed to the following reſolution:

That the motion already mentioned be taken into conſideration on the 8th February next.

Dec. 30. Letters from France mention the arrival of Monſieur Gerard (who has been ſucceeded in his embaſſy by the Chevalier le Luzerne) and of Mr. Jay, with his Secretary, Mr. Carmichael, appointed to the Court of Spain. They ſailed from Philadelphia in the Confederacy American frigate, the firſt of October; and a day or two after their ſailing, Mr. John Adams was appointed, by Congreſs, a ſole Commiſſioner to Europe, to treat for, or to receive terms of peace; Mr. Francis Dana is his Secretary; and they are to reſide at Paris, in order to be near the place of any future negociations for peace among the belligerent powers. They ſailed from Boſton in a French frigate of 40 guns, and are ſaid to be arrived at L'Orient.

Feb. 5. Government are certainly of opinion, that Gibraltar has not been ſuccoured without a previous bruſh with the Ferrol ſquadron.

BOSTON, April 8.

Many Speculators in town and country are daily raiſing falſe reports, in order to enhance the prices of the commodities they have on hand for ſale. Hence aroſe a report, that two or three ſkirmiſhes had lately been in the Jerſeys, and that a large fleet of the enemy were ſeen the laſt week to paſs the Sound, bound eaſtward.---The public in general would do well to give no credence to ſuch reports till authenticated.

April 10. A gentleman who left Falmouth laſt Saturday fortnight, and arrived here on Thurſday, informs, that a detachment of the enemy from Penobſcot had advanced as far as Georges. Their ſhips have drove ſeveral veſſels aſhore at the eaſtward.

The Saratoga, Capt. Emerton, arrived at Salem laſt Tueſday from Port-au-Prince, but laſt from the Havannah, which place he left the 10th of March; having ſprung a leak off that port he put in to repair, where he was detained ſeveral weeks, by reaſon of an embargo which took place in conſequence of a fleet's fitting out there, the deſtination of which was a ſecret, but it was conjectured they were bound to Penſacola. This fleet conſiſted of three ſhips of the line, four frigates and forty tranſports, having on board 5000 troops. They left the Havannah the 7th of March. A Colonel of the Continental army arrived there expreſs from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, juſt before the fleet ſailed, which gave riſe to a rumour that they were bound to Georgia or Carolina.

CHATHAM, April 19.

Laſt Sunday morning, about ſeven o'clock, a party of the enemy, conſiſting of near 200 horſe, and 300 foot, made a deſcent upon Paramus, where they ſurpriſed Major Byles, of the Pennſylvania line, and took ſeveral of his command priſoners. Their route was ſo ſecret and retired, that the Major was never apprized of their being out until they were nearly round the houſe, which, with a Lieutenant and Corporal's guard, he determined to defend to the laſt extremity, which he heroically did for a conſiderable time, and, from every account, killed and wounded many of the enemy; but being mortally wounded, his Lieutenant killed, and overpowered by numbers, he was obliged to ſurrender. The enemy burnt the houſe, which belonged to one of the Hopper's, who bravely ſeconded the endeavours of the party to defend it, and was badly wounded in the fray. They alſo burnt his mill, his brother's houſe, and one more, the proprietor's name we have not learned. The enemy, as uſual, plundered both whig and tory of all the ſtock they came acroſs. Our people, on their retreat, hung upon their rear, and killed and wounded ſeveral of them.

Another embarkation, we hear, is ſoon to take place at New-York ---The rumour of the fleet that ſailed laſt week having returned is premature.

TRENTON, *April* 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, April 5.

"Some time laſt week ſeven Indians made their appearance at Sakendaga, and attempted to deſtroy a ſmall block-houſe which had been erected there laſt ſpring by Colonel Ganſevort. They found no troops at the poſt, nor any inhabitants except a man, his wife and ſeveral ſmall children, who were in the houſe. The man, after taking his muſquet and going out, was fired upon without receiving any injury. He immediately returned the fire, and wounded one of the Indians, which gave the alarm to the inhabitants in the neighbourhood. The Indians then fled; but the ſnow being deep, and the people having no ſnow-ſhoes, were unable to purſue until the next day.---However, ſeven of them turned out, and after purſuing about thirty miles overtook five of the enemy, who had diſcovered them and gave them the firſt ſhot without effect, but upon our diſcharge two of the Indians were killed and three wounded. To make ſhort of the matter, they brought in the heads of five, leaving their bodies for the other two who had gone out a hunting to take care of."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 27.

By Captain M'Clenaghan, arrived here yeſterday from St. Euſtatia, we have a confirmation of the arrival of 16 ſhips of the line, and 12000 troops, at Martinique, from Old France.

From the Antigua and St. Chriſtophers Gazettes, we have the following Pargraphs:

BASSETERRE, *March* 23.

A Dutch convoy arrived lately at Statia with proviſions for their good friends the French; they ſpoke with a French fleet of 60 ſail in the lat. of Madeira, 20 of which were of force.

St. JOHN's, *in Antigua, March* 29.

By his Majeſty's frigate the Alert, diſpatched expreſs from England the 15th of February, we learn, that a French fleet of 4 ſhips of the line and about 60 tranſports, ſailed from Breſt the middle of February for the Weſt-Indies; that ſhe dogged them as far as the Weſtern Iſles, and then bore away to give Admiral Parker intelligence of them.

The ten regiments ſtationed in theſe Iſlands have received orders from home to recruit in his Majeſty's dominions in North-America.

All the troops that lately embarked here to go on an expedition are returned without attempting any thing, the above mentioned convoy from Breſt having got into Martinique; the 55th Regiment formerly at St. Chriſtophers, are alſo arrived here.

We are ſorry to hear of Admiral Rodney's being taken very ill at Barbados; his ſhips of the line (moſtly copper-bottomed) are cruizing, it is ſaid, to windward of Martinique.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina.

"Though we had repeated information from Congreſs of the intention of the enemy, and authentic accounts of their ſailing and numbers, yet until the day of their landing we did not ſeem ſatisfied of their deſigns. It pleaſed God to diſperſe them in a violent ſtorm off Cape Hatteras, wherein they loſt all their horſe, and it is ſaid moſt of their artillery. This retarded them ſo long, that our alarm at the news of their ſailing wore off, and we had not the leaſt intelligence of their arrival at Savannah, until they appeared off John's Iſland and landed on the 12th of February. Had they then proceeded to the town, we were ſo alarmed, diſpirited and unprepared, that we could have made but a very faint reſiſtance. But they committed ſo great an error by delay, that we have reaſon to hope they will fail of ſucceſs. Since their landing they have ſpent their time in fortifying a place of arms on the other ſide of Aſhley river, right againſt the town. There they ſeem to have erected three batteries which can play into the town and along our lines on the neck, but at above a mile's diſtance; by theſe and a battery they have erected on James Iſland, below the town, they have cleared the river of our water defence. They now ſeem to wait for their ſhipping, which lay off the bar, and have been diſappointed at the laſt Springs by ſouth weſt winds, which kept down the tides; ſo that they could not get over. This day, being the 19th of March, the Springs are at the higheſt; but the weather ſo hazy, that they will ſcarcely attempt it, and it will probably clear up with unfavourable winds; and we begin to hope that Providence has interpoſed a ſecond time to prevent their getting over till we are ready. If they ſhould get over either now, or hereafter, there will probably be the hotteſt conteſt that has happened this war juſt off Fort Moultrie. The enemy's ſhips deſtined to come in are ſaid to be the Renown, 50 guns, Roebuck, 44, Blond 32, Perſeus 20, and Camilla 20. Theſe, and ſome ſay another frigate, with ſome galleys, are to force their way paſt the town, and cut off our communication with the country. To oppoſe their paſſing the fort we have thrown a boom of cables acroſs the channel at the fort, and ſtationed the Providence, of 32 guns, Boſton 28, Bricole 28, Adventure 20, French veſſel 20, Queen of France 18, Truit 20, and 3 galleys 7 guns, which are ſo ſtationed, that either the fort or they muſt rake the enemy as they paſs, and with the boom they hope to detain them ſo long, as to do it effectually. And as the enemy's chance of ſucceſs depends entirely on getting up their ſhipping, and our hopes of defending the town greatly depend on preventing it, our people ſeem determined to ſell the paſſage immenſely high. The Commodore, I am informed, in ſailor language, ſwears, if he cannot defeat them, he will run both them and ſelf aſhore, and all ſhall periſh together; for that otherwiſe it will be another Penobſcot affair; and every officer in our navy is ready to ſecond his reſolution. Colonel Laurens commands the marines on board the Providence on this occaſion, and it is probable our ſhips will be as well manned as the enemy's.

"Tueſday evening. Yeſterday morning, being the 20th, the enemy got their ſhips over the bar; they conſiſt of 10 veſſels of force, from 20 guns upwards to a 64 as ſome ſay, others a 50, however, ours appeared ſo inadequate to oppoſe them by Fort Moultrie, that they are all ordered up to town. On the firſt alarm of the arrival of the enemy, the Eagle pilot boat was diſpatched to the Havannah to ſolicit aſſiſtance from Spain. Colonel Tonant went with the diſpatches, and is this evening returned. Report ſays that he has ſucceeded, and that we may expect three ſeventy-fours and thirteen frigates every hour, with 3000 land forces. Nothing has yet tranſpired from authority. I am juſt come from the General's but can learn nothing without being too inquiſitive. It is now left to a ſtand in the town, which I truſt will be made until Woodford arrives with the Virginia line. They have not yet ſummoned the town nor made any movement indicating an immediate attack. It is ſaid Lord Cornwallis is againſt it entirely, and that the army ſeems much diſpirited; but Clinton is bent on it. This is the moſt of our preſent intelligence. Our lines round the whole town are nearly compleated, except by Gadſden's wharff, where the works on the bay ſhould join thoſe on the land. Our people are hard at work there now, as we dread the enemy's ſhipping on that quarter. We have on the Aſhly river, or ſouth ſide of the town, ſix batteries, ſome 10 guns, ſome 6, ſome 4, none leſs; ſo that no veſſel can lay before them. Four of them croſs-fire the only landing place on that quarter, beſides field pieces at proper diſtances all along the line. On the bay ſide we have four batteries of Palmetto and a line of Palmetto. On the neck we have ſeven batteries along the line, ſome redoubts to the left, a regular fort to the right, and a horn work by the way-gate. In front of the line is a good line of abbatis and the ditch double picketed, and in front of the abbatis, a canal, moſt of it filled with water, and the ſide of the canal is abbatied alſo. Only the north eaſt corner rather than a ſide, by Gadſden's wharff unprovided with proper defence. This I truſt we will have time to fortify.

"Four pieces of cannon ſcour the canal in front of the lines."

Married laſt Thurſday evening, Mr. ANTHONY BUTLER, Merchant, to the amiable Miſs COATS, Daughter of Col. COATS.

Imported and to be SOLD by

PHILIP WILSON,

At his ſtore on South-ſtreet wharff, or at his houſe the corner of South and Penn-ſtreets,

A QUANTITY of the beſt Allom Salt, Weſt-India Rum, Madeira Wine by the pipe, Geneva in jugs, Queens-Ware in Crates, a neat aſſortment of Hard-Ware by invoice, ſome ready made mens coats, Tea, Coffee and Flour.

Ran away from ſaid Wilſon (about a month ago) a Negroe Man, named BEN; he is lame of his left leg and heel, broad and ſtrong made, about 5 feet 2 inches high. *One Hundred Dollars Reward* for the negroe, with reaſonable charges, and *Two Hundred Dollars* for information who employs him to work, or aids his eſcape (ſo that they be brought to juſtice) will be paid, by PHILIP WILSON.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1780. ¶

PARCHMENT,

Made and Sold by

ROBERT WOOD,

IN Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Jail, Philadelphia; where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers or others, may be ſupplied in large or ſmall quantities. *6w.

To be Sold, or Rented,

THE HOUSE that Judge Imley formerly lived in at Bordenton, it is a genteel finiſhed houſe, with two large parlours on the lower floor, and three chambers on the ſecond floor, and two ditto on the upper floor: There is alſo convenient rooms over the kitchen for ſervants to lodge in, a fine garden, two graſs-lots, and a compleat ſtable, with a pump oppoſite the kitchen door; ſtands on high ground, and a healthy ſituation. For terms apply to JOSEPH CARSON in Philadelphia, or JOSEPH POTTS, Eſq; in Bordenton.

To be ſold by ſaid Carſon, a few hogſheads of exceeding good Bordeaux claret, rock ſalt in bags, corded druggets, durants, mens brown thread and cotton hoſe, and black ſilk ditto, knives and forks, croſs-cut and hand-ſaw files. The dry goods will be ſold cheap, as they belong to a gentleman going off to the Weſt-Indies. ‖

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 4000 acres of LAND on Tye river, a branch of James river, in Amherſt county, Virginia: This tract is proper for the cultivation of wheat, corn, hemp or tobacco, is extremely well watered, and is ſituate in a healthy part of the country: It lies 20 miles diſtant from James river, by which the produce of the lands is tranſported in four days to Richmond, the capital of the country, diſtant 80 miles. The terms are moderate, and may be known on application to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ‡ JOHN ROSE.

To be SOLD by private ſale, or exchanged for a convenient HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana river, oppoſite to and within half a mile of the borough of Wilmington, containing 50 acres of good drained marſh meadow, and about 5 acres of upland adjoining thereto; the upland is high, and having a ſpring of good water, is an agreeable ſituation to build on; the whole fit for grazing or an extraordinary dairy. There is alſo to be ſold a leaſe for ſix years, of 18 acres of marſh meadow, adjoining the ſaid premiſes, the banks of the whole are in good repair, and the aletment of bank which belongs to ſaid marſh is well ſtoned, ſo that a ſmall expence will ſupport the ſame. For terms inquire of CHAMLESS ALLEN, merchant, Philadelphia, or JOSEPH WARNER, in Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, on Delaware.

N. B. Said Warner has alſo about 30 head of horned cattle, and three valuable horſes to diſpoſe of. ¶ 6 w.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 27th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Cumberland county, near Carliſle, a negroe man, named JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, of a ſpare viſage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the ſmall than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to RICHARD MOORE, in Third-ſtreet, next door to the Bunch of Grapes tavern, or PAUL PEIRCE. ‖

WRAPPING PAPER,

To be SOLD, by

HALL & SELLERS.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

At the Coffee-house, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at seven o'clock in the evening,

A WATER LOT, 18 feet front on Water-street, extending 130 feet to the wharff, and is capable of farther improvement; on which lot are erected a compleat brick house and back buildings, 58 feet deep, with a frame store, 18 feet by 14 and an half, situated next door to Mr. Joseph Huddell; its situation a good one for public business; clear of ground-rent, and a good title will made. Any person inclining to view the premises, will be attended, if called on, by Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, in Front-street, opposite to it. *2w.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable THOMAS M'KEAN, Esq; Chief Justice, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Esq; Second Justice, and JOHN EVANS, Esq; Third Justice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their precept, bearing Date the 20th Day of March last past, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the Court-house in Lancaster, for the County of Lancaster, on Monday, the 8th day of May next, Notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, Escheator, and Constables within the said County, that they be then and there in their own proper Persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances, to do those Things which to their Offices in that Behalf appertain to be done; also all they that will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or shall then be in the Goal of the said County, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just; and all others whom it may concern are desired to take Notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly. Dated at Lancaster, the first Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

¶ JOSEPH WORK, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE annual election of Directors and Treasurer of the *Library Company of Philadelphia*, for the year ensuing, will be held at the Library Apartments in Carpenters Hall, on Monday, the first day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Treasurer will attend to receive the yearly payments, and the shares of those members in arrear will certainly be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of said Company, unless the arrearages be paid on or before that day.

By the Board of Directors,

April 12, 1780. ANDREW ROBESON, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, April 10, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away yesterday morning an apprentice boy, named George Miller, about five feet four inches high, thick set, has light coloured hair, and wears it tied: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured home made cloth coat, jacket and breeches, blue yarn stockings, new shoes, with round plated buckles, and wears a round hat. Whoever takes up said boy, and delivers him to his master, living in Second-street, above Vine-street (Locksmith) shall have the above reward, paid by

‖ VALENTINE BROWN.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are desired no to harbour or take him away at their peril.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber rides Post from Oxford, Chester County, to Philadelphia, once a Week; he sets out from Oxford on Mondays, and returns on Fridays; he also rides to Matthew M'Calla's Ferry, on Susquehanna, Chesnut-Level Meeting-house, New London Cross-Roads, Stephen Cochran's, Kennet Square, Gideon Gilpin's, Samuel Painter's, Valentine Weaver's, in Chester, and Henry Hayes's, in Darby. Letters will be forwarded at One Dollar each for a Subscriber, or Three Dollars for Non-subscribers, and the Money to be left with the Letters. The Public may depend on a punctual Performance of all Matters entrusted to the Care of their humble Servant,

JAMES BALLENTINE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Hopkins, late of the precinct of Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, by bond, note or book account, are requested to pay; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be paid by ROBERT HOPKINS, HANNAH HOPKINS, } Execut.

To be sold, at his late plantation, at Point-no-Point, several young full-blooded Horses and Mares, breeding Mares and Colts. *

TO be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for a PLANTATION, with a Merchant-mill; A LOT of GROUND, on Water-street, near Race-street, in the city of Philadelphia, fifty feet front, north and south, and extends into the river Delaware; on which is erected a three-story brick house, 20 by 44 feet, two large rooms on a floor, with a commodious kitchen and cellar; a frame bake-house, fronting Water-street, 20 by 35 feet, brick pained and plaistered within, and supported by a good stone wall, one story high next the river, two good ovens, and every thing in order for carrying on the baking business; a ten feet alley, pump in the yard, wharf, dock, &c. Any person inclining to treat may apply to the subscriber, living at Point-no-Point.

ROBERT HOPKINS. ¶

Bucks county, April 10, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Constable of Buckingham, Bucks county, a young man, named David Russel, a turner and chair-maker by trade, about 23 years of age, fair hair, light complexion, and marked with the small-pox: Had on a hat without loops, a plated stock, with silver clasps, coarse shirt, brown jacket, light coloured napt coat, new buckskin breeches, blue stockings, and new calf-skin pumps, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said Russel in Philadelphia or Newtown goals, or brings him to the Constable of Buckingham, shall have the above reward, paid by ASA FELL, Constable. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, 24 years of age, understands driving a carriage, fit for a gentleman's waiter, or any kind of house work or country business. For further particulars enquire of Jacob Cox, at Daniel Vanvoorhis's, silversmith, in Market-street, near the Coffee-house, Philadelphia, or of William Shields, Tavern-keeper, at New-London Cross Roads, Chester county. ¶

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living near Bethlehem, in Northampton county, in the night of the 28th of March last, a light brown MARE, with a star in her forehead, between 12 and 13 hands high, particularly well set, shod all round, with steel corks, a natural trotter, about 12 years old, branded on the near shoulder I. The morning following was found in the field of the subscriber, an old brown mare, with a bald face, three white feet, branded G. N. supposed to have been left by the thief; which, if stolen or strayed, the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. Whoever takes up and secures the first mentioned mare and thief, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have *Two Hundred Dollars* Reward, or *One Hundred and Fifty* for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH JONES. ‖

Philadelphia, April 4, 1780.

WHEREAS the estates of John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur and Andrew Elliot, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We the subscribers, Agents for said county, do hereby give notice, that the interest and estates of the said John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur and Andrew Elliot, in the following tracts and parcels of lands, viz. No. 1, One lot in Spring-Garden, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 36 feet, and 148 feet deep, with two brick tenements in front, and two wooden tenements back; No 2, A brick tenement and lot of ground, on Fourth-street continued northward and Hickory-lane, containing about 5 acres, late of John Parrock:----Samuel Shoemaker, No. 1, A tract of land in East Northern Liberties, containing about 76 acres, on Point no-Point road, with 16 acres of bank meadow, and two brick tenements and other improvements thereon; No. 2, One lot in Kensington, on Greenwood Lane, containing about 3 acres; No. 3, A lot near Frankford road, containing about an acre and a quarter:----John Butcher, A tract of land in Blockley township, of about 56 acres, with improvements, situate on the River Schuylkill:------Peter Arthur, One lot in the District of Southwark, fronting on Plumb-street 15 feet and in depth 90 feet:------Andrew Elliot, No. 1, About 8 acres of meadow on Gloucester-Point road; No. 2, A tract or piece of land on the Lower-Ferry road, containing about 35 acres; No. 3, A tract or piece of land in the Northern Liberties, on the Ridge road, containing about 40 acres; No. 4, A lot of 10 acres and an half, adjoining the above, late belonging to Andrew Elliot and wife: All of which will be sold, at the Court-House in Philadelphia, on the 5th day of May next. The sales will continue from day to day until the whole be disposed of. The terms of sale will be according to law, as follows, viz. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month after sale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given, as by law directed. And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-House on the 10th day after the sale, viz. the 15th of May, to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after the sale, viz. the 5th of June, to receive the last payment; after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of this Commonwealth.

The sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

GEORGE SMITH, WILLIAM M'MULLIN, } Agents.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain person, by the name of John Allen, an Englishman, came into the neighbourhood of Newtown township, Chester county, under the character of a deserter from the British army, and has fraudulently and feloniously taken and bore away from the subscriber, the 13th instant, a certain GREY GELDING, about 5 years old, near 15 hands high, short docked and short switch tail, shod all round, well trimmed, most naturally trots and canters, but can pace, carries well, and is a complete hackney.

The aforesaid John Allen is about six feet high, about 28 years of age, of a slender boney make, has brown hair, black beard, and ruddy complexion, has a scar in the upper part of his nose, which, he says, was occasioned by a buck shot at the battle of Bunker's Hill, also a scar under his shirt collar, on the left side of his neck, made by the shot of a musket ball. He wears a drab great coat, a blue close bodied coat, scarlet jacket, leather breeches, blue ribbed stockings, a small hat bound round, and a black ribband instead of a hatband, with a silver buckle to it. He was heard of near Lancaster, and is supposed to be gone towards Maryland or Virginia.

Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, shall have the above reward, or Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars paid for each, by the subscriber,

March 21, 1780. ¶ JOHN WILLIAMSON.

N. B. The aforesaid person brought with him into the neighbourhood a horse and a mare, which he disposed of, and are suspected to be stolen also. Any person applying to the subscriber, proving property to the mare, and paying charges, may have her again.

THOMAS PEARSEY.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In Second-street, four Doors above Race-street,

AN ORATION, delivered March 16, 1780, before the Patron, Vice-Presidents and Members of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Useful Knowledge: By TIMOTHY MATLACK, Esq; a Member of the said Society, and Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

Trenton, April 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the LAWS of the last SITTING of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY are published, and ready to be delivered. ISAAC COLLINS.

GEORGE HABACKER,

HAS FOR SALE, at a NEW STORE in Second street, between Race and Vine-streets, near Col. Farmer's.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

SPIRITS, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, Gin, Aniseed, Cordials, Coffee, Cotton, Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar, Muscovado and Spanish Ditto, Bohea and Souchong Teas, a few Bushels of excellent coarse Salt, good Oak Scantling seasoned, and sundry other Articles.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL are desired to attend the Annual Election of Twelve Managers and a Treasurer, to be held, according to Law, on the First Day of May next, between the Hours of Two and Six in the Afternoon, at said Hospital.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT one hundred and fifty acres of GOOD WOOD-LAND, in Burlington county, New-Jersey, on Mount-Holly Creek, and very near the town. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

Brisol township, Philadelphia county, April 8, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, in the night of the 26th of February, the house of Dr. George De Benneville, sen. and robbed of the following goods, viz. one silver watch with a china face, maker's name John Lind, Philadelphia, number unknown, the letters G B in a cypher engraved on the outside case; two pair of plain silver shoe buckles; one pair of plain silver knee-buckles; one silver stock-buckle, and a silver smelling-box, gilt on the inside. Whoever secures the thief and goods, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for any of them, paid by

§ GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, senior.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, in Plainfield Township, in the County of Northampton, on the 16th of November last, A BLACK HORSE, about 7 or 8 Years old, neither Brand nor Earmark, with a small Star on his Forehead, about 13 Hands high, and is a natural Trotter. The Owner is desired to come, prove Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

March 30, 1780. ¶ JOHN KELLY.

WHEREAS a certain Person, named Patrick M'Crosson, did, some Time in October last, in an unlawful and unbecoming Manner, drive and leave a COW on the Premises of the Subscriber, in East-Marlborough Township, Chester County, State of Pennsylvania: These are therefore to desire the said Patrick M'Crosson forthwith to take said Cow away, and pay the Costs and Charges which have accrued, otherwise he may expect I shall take a due Course of Law to sell said Cow.

April 4, 1780. ¶ SILAS HARRY.

New-London Township, Chester County, March 27, 1780.

WHEREAS my Wife Mary eloped from my Bed and Board on Tuesday, the 21st of March inst., out of Stubbornness, and I have great Reason to believe she will contract Debts: I therefore forewarn all and every Person or Persons not to credit her for any Sum whatsoever on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts contracted by her after the date hereof.

¶ WILLIAM STEEL.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

LOST yesterday, off a horse at Mr. James Hunter's, a pair of SADDLEBAGS, containing amongst other articles of wearing apparel, three shirts, almost new, unmarked; two pair of white silk stockings, one pair of them marked W. S. and some handkerchiefs, containing also a pocket-book, a book of accounts, a bundle of papers, of consequence to the owner, but of no value to any other person, a letter directed to Robert Morris, Esq; of Philadelphia, enclosing eight Loan Office Certificates, granted in Philadelphia, as follows: Four Certificates in the Name of Thomas Leiper, No. 918, No. 919, No. 920, and No. 921, for 600 dollars each, dated January 24, 1778; four ditto in the name of Matthew Irwine, dated November 13, 1777, No. 553, for 1000 dollars, No. 1149, No. 1150, and 1158, for 600 dollars each. Lost also from the holsters on the said horse, a pair of screw barrelled Pistols, inlaid and mounted with silver. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the Pistols, and of the Bags with their contents, and proportionably for any part of them. A large part especially will be paid for the books and papers, by Mr. James Hunter, or the subscriber at Fredericksburg. *March* 4. P. BLACKBOURN.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 22, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in pursuance of the Resolves of Congress, there have been destroyed in this Office the following Sums of the emissions of Continental Currency taken out of circulation, viz.

	Dollars.
Of the emission of May 20, 1777, -	12,445,567
Of the emission of April 11, 1778, -	19,858,804
	32,304,371

FRANCIS HOPKINSON.
Treasurer of Loans.

TO BE LETT,

Forty-six Acres of mowing Meadow, situate on GREENWICH-ISLAND.

For Terms, ENQUIRE of the Widow TAYLOR, in Spruce-street, near Third-street. ¶

TREASURY OFFICE, April 1, 1780.

FOR the information of such persons as have business with the Board of Treasury of the United States, Notice is hereby given, that the hours appointed to receive applications are from twelve at noon to two, and from four to five in the afternoon.

J. L. CLARKSON, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.